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The ANC office in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, refused to comment on the explosion.

Controlling U.S. Military Budget: Long-Term Planning Seems the Only Solution

By Charles Mohr

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Congress can cut military spending, as a chorus of voices is asking, but it has few tools to reduce the constantly growing costs of buying and operating a military force, which may be the only way to achieve control of the Defense Department budget.

This is only one of several gloomy assessments that analysts in and out of Congress are making as initial hearings on the military budget begin in Senate and House committees.

Complex problems in reducing the military budget arise most acutely in the category of buying weapons and equipment. These purchases account for 34 percent of President Ronald Reagan's military budget request for the 1984 fiscal year, the largest single share of military spending. Long-range plans will raise that share to 39 percent by 1988.

Some well-informed analysts believe that if Congress came to accept the idea that controlling the military budget could be accomplished

only by actions stretching over several years, rather than those confined to one year, many of these problems could be overcome or made less intractable.

One problem is that if Congress merely cuts away on funds requested for a given weapon, the savings achieved in the 1984 fiscal year,

NEWS ANALYSIS

which begins Oct. 1, are likely to be offset by higher spending on the same weapon in later years.

The air force is asking \$2.13 billion in the 1984 budget for 48 F-15 fighter planes and spare parts. Congress may well reduce that request slightly, but if it does not take action that would encourage or force the air force to reduce the number it plans on, the air force might postpone buying some of the aircraft until a later year. It would also probably need to increase the years the F-15 would be in production.

This would increase the unit cost of each F-15, already \$40 million. Very few Pentagon

weapon programs are even near economical production rates, the point at which the production of additional units no longer lowers costs. Reducing the annual production of items that have not reached this point therefore increases the price of each item.

Moreover, stretching the purchases over a greater number of years increases exposure to inflation. Military modernization would also be slowed.

Some members of Congress are likely to argue that such results must be accepted to relieve the pressure exerted on the federal deficit and the economy. However, reducing or canceling weapon programs usually brings relatively negligible reductions in spending in the current budget year.

Much of the spending in a fiscal year arises from contract obligations approved by Congress and incurred by the Pentagon in previous years. Analysts in the Congressional Budget Office, for example, recently recommended canceling the navy's F-18 fighter bomber program, which is just entering the production phase, but

calculated that the savings in the 1984 budget year would be negligible.

In dealing with the 1983 military budget, Congress cut \$19 billion from Mr. Reagan's appropriation request, which included authority for some spending in later years. However, actual spending for the year was reduced only \$7 billion. Most of those savings were achieved in the category of "readiness" spending rather than on weapons.

Last year, Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger and the then deputy secretary of defense, Frank C. Carlucci, doggedly employed the argument that cutting military spending would do little to relieve the pain and size of the 1983 deficit.

However, this kind of argument can be stood on its head, as several analysts outside the Pentagon and White House remarked.

Cumulative deficits of several hundred billion dollars are predicted over five fiscal years. Although cuts in the 1984 requests for weapon spending might have a limited effect on the 1984 deficit, such reductions would show signif-

icant results in the next four years. The Congressional Budget Office analysis, for instance, program cancellations and two deep reductions. They concluded that all these actions would reduce actual spending in 1984 by slightly more than \$3 billion but would result in cumulative five-year savings of almost \$40 billion.

They estimated that canceling the MX missile program would save only \$3 billion in 1984. However, the Air Force estimates the remaining cost of the MX program at more than \$26 billion in current dollars, a figure that could be expected to swell in inflated future dollars.

In many cases, outright termination or cancellation of selected weapon programs would lead to slightly larger immediate savings than a large number of relatively small reductions in many programs.

There are, at least theoretically, other attractive advantages to canceling a few programs rather than nibbling at many. Each weapon system that comes into use increases the spending

on readiness, which includes the cost of spares, people and equipment to maintain the weapon, ammunition or other stockpiled material.

On the basis of experience, there may be little reason to hope, however, that either Congress or the Pentagon will agree to canceling major weapon programs and budgeting the rest at economical production rates.

"Canceling an established program is extraordinarily difficult," said William A. Long, the deputy undersecretary of defense for acquisition policy. He said each weapon developed a constituency in Congress, in its armed service and in industry.

About 50 members of Congress are members of a "military reform caucus" that in general favors adopting less complex and less expensive weapons and buying them in larger numbers. But Congress cannot design weapons or even effectively oversee the process. Such change in military philosophy must come in the executive branch. The uniformed and civilian bureaucracies in the Pentagon have successfully resisted such efforts in the past.

Arms Nominee Vows Fight in U.S. Senate; Floor Battle Possible

By David Shribman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's choice to be the nation's chief arms control official, says he will fight to win confirmation in the Senate, where his nomination has been under criticism.

Mr. Adelman's remarks Thursday, combined with Mr. Reagan's insistence that the Senate accept his choice for director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, set the stage for a confrontation between the White House and Capitol Hill and raised the prospect of what one Republican senator described as a "debilitating, demoralizing experience."

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee put off a vote on the confirmation of Mr. Adelman, the deputy U.S. delegate to the United Nations, after it became apparent Wednesday that his nomination would not win committee endorsement.

As administration officials redoubled their efforts Thursday to gain support for Mr. Adelman, senators from both parties acknowledged that Mr. Reagan might prevail in a floor battle but nonetheless renewed their pleas that he make a new selection to direct the arms control agency.

In New York, Mr. Adelman said he had consistently advocated "strong arms control with real reductions." Regarding published remarks attributed to him two years

ago characterizing arms control negotiations as a "game," he said in a prepared statement, "These were not my views then and are not my views now. I have no recollection of making any such statement at any time."

The Foreign Relations Committee chairman, Charles H. Percy, Republican of Illinois, said he expected the panel to vote next week. Republicans are then likely to have to bring Mr. Adelman's nomination to the Senate floor without committee approval.

Though this is not unprecedented, some Republicans said they hoped the White House would not insist on pressing the issue.

But on Thursday, the White House re-emphasized the president's endorsement of Mr. Adelman, asserting that Mr. Reagan "could not be stronger for a nominee than he is for this individual." Larry M. Speakes, the president's spokesman, added that Mr. Reagan believed "it would send a wrong signal to the allies and to the Soviets if he did not get his nominee for this position."

"I am afraid we are in a very difficult, awkward, no-win situation," said Senator Larry Pressler of South Dakota, one of two Republicans to oppose Mr. Adelman in the committee. "If the president goes forward he can confirm him, but to do so there would be a bitter debate on the floor of the Senate and Adelman would go to Europe a crippled official."

Mr. Adelman, 36, was nominated to replace Eugene V. Roslow, who was dismissed in January. Mr. Adelman worried committee members with incomplete answers in his first confirmation hearing, failing to convince some of them that he was a vigorous advocate of arms control negotiations and leading some Democrats to charge that his nomination was an indication that the Reagan administration lacks commitment to arms negotiations.

"I realize that my confirmation has become a vehicle for a larger debate on arms control policy," Mr. Adelman said Thursday. "The real issue is whether the Senate Foreign Relations Committee is prepared to support the president in trying to achieve real arms reductions and will support him in getting about that task now."

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LAUNCHING A CAMPAIGN — Senator Gary Hart of Colorado, 45, announcing his candidacy for the Democratic presidential nomination in Denver, with his wife, Lee, and his daughter, Andrea. He said he would campaign for responsible yet humane spending policies, and would stress matters of concern to the U.S. West.

Reagan's Silence on '84 Candidacy Is Making Conservatives Restless

By Lou Cannon

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Restless conservatives impatient for President Ronald Reagan to signal that he will be a candidate for re-election are taking matters in their own hands with a series of informal meetings designed to promote his candidacy.

The meetings, confirmed by several key Reagan political operatives from past campaigns, are intended to fill a political vacuum that has become increasingly worrisome to some of the president's original supporters.

"There was concern from the beginning whether Reagan would be a one-term president or not," said one of his former field directors. "There hasn't been enough concern for keeping the 1980 coalition intact."

Already, longtime Reaganites have met to discuss re-election strategy in Missouri, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin, and similar sessions are planned soon in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. Reaganites from a dozen Western states will meet in Denver the last weekend of this month to discuss the prospects for 1984.

But the White House is concerned that zealous backers of the president may inadvertently take actions that would make Mr. Reagan speed up his own timetable. He is said to have made no decision on whether to run again, but many of his top aides predict that he will be a candidate.

Senator Paul Laxalt of Nevada, whose appointment as general chairman of the Republican Party has been taken by many Reaganites as a sign that the president will seek a second term, is aware of some of these meetings. He said they are merely forums for discussion at this point.

"I believe First Amendment rights apply to politicians," he added.

But the White House is concerned that zealous backers of the president may inadvertently take actions that would make Mr. Reagan speed up his own timetable. He is said to have made no decision on whether to run again, but many of his top aides predict that he will be a candidate.

Senator Laxalt, who said that he does not think any announcement is likely before late this summer, discounts the need for Mr. Reagan to send any additional signals at this time.

"I don't find anyone in the Reagan family who doubts he's going to run," said the Nevada senator, who is close to the president.

But some equally loyal to President Reagan do not share this view.

They point out that Mr. Reagan

Reagan Still Pressing His Claim Of Privilege on EPA Documents

By Stuart Taylor Jr.

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The White House says that President Ronald Reagan is still pressing the claim of executive privilege that led to his battle with the House of Representatives over Environmental Protection Agency documents.

Larry M. Speakes, the White House spokesman, said Thursday that Mr. Reagan had not meant to suggest at his news conference Wednesday night that he would simply surrender the documents to House subcommittees that have subpoenaed them, even if the documents did contain evidence of wrongdoing.

What Mr. Reagan said was that he would "never invoke executive privilege to cover up wrongdoing" and that he had ordered the Justice Department to make a complete investigation of "every charge that is made." He added: "I can no longer insist on executive privilege if there's a suspicion in the minds of the people that maybe it is being used to cover some wrongdoing. That we will never stand for."

Several members of Congress and others have made broad charges of criminal wrongdoing at the agency, including the shredding of subpoenaed documents, perjury, "sweetheart" settlements with toxic waste polluters, and political manipulation of hazardous waste enforcement proceedings.

A compromise may be in the off-

ing that would give the members of the congressional subcommittees investigating the charges access to all the documents, with assurances of confidentiality to prevent public dissemination and to satisfy the administration's insistence on preserving the principle of executive privilege.

Such an agreement would call for the House to void its Dec. 16 citation of the EPA administrator, Anne M. Gorsuch, for contempt of Congress for refusing to surrender the documents, according to officials of the Justice Department and Congress involved in the negotiations.

Mr. Speakes, at a news conference, said the documents would be inspected by the Justice Department, which is investigating the situation at EPA for evidence of wrongdoing, and that the department would "take whatever action is appropriate."

Mr. Speakes stressed that most of the documents had been studied by lawyers at the Justice Department and the EPA, who "have not found, to this point, any evidence of wrongdoing."

In other developments Thursday, Rita M. Lavelle, who has been removed as head of the EPA's hazardous waste program, did not appear as expected at a House subcommittee hearing on her activities at the agency.

But an appointment calendar that she surrendered Wednesday to



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El Salvador Asks U.S. for Urgent Aid

By David Wood

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — With its forces running out of ammunition and spare parts for combat planes, El Salvador has asked the United States to provide emergency military assistance for its battle against leftist guerrillas, Pentagon officials say.

Nestor Sanchez, a deputy assistant secretary of defense and the Pentagon's chief Latin America expert, said Thursday that heavy fighting between the guerrillas and Salvadoran forces is continuing and that the Salvadoran forces "need our help."

If the fighting continues, Department of Defense sources said, the government forces could run out of ammunition within 30 days. A lack of spare parts for the government's U.S.-supplied helicopters and other aircraft is beginning to curtail combat operations, the sources said.

Moreover, Pentagon and State Department officials said Thursday that there was no sign of a weakening of the current guerrilla offensive, which began last fall.

"There is a certain sense of urgency about this," Mr. Sanchez said. "Time is running short on us and this has to be done fairly fast."

The Reagan administration requested \$63 million in military assistance funds for El Salvador this year, but Congress cut back the request to \$25 million. The Pentagon is now seeking an additional \$35 million, Mr. Sanchez said.

Aside from spare parts and ammunition, the Pentagon would like to replace one of the 19 UH-1 combat helicopters recently shot down by ground fire. The Pentagon also would like to provide an additional six helicopters to El Salvador to increase the army's ability to airlift troops into contested areas.

Mr. Sanchez said the additional funds could be obtained by borrowing funds allocated to another military assistance account or by an emergency supplemental appropriation. Both actions would require the consent of Congress.

But by declaring that an emergency existed in El Salvador, President Ronald Reagan could allocate funds without congressional approval, from an account set up specifically for military emergencies.

Captive Is Freed in Italy

United Press International

SAMO, Italy — Kidnappers freed a pharmacist, Concetta Infantino Saladino, on a country road near this Calabrian hill town early Friday after having held her captive for 25 days, the police reported. They said they did not know whether a ransom had been paid.

Barbara Watson Dies; Former U.S. Diplomat

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Barbara M. Watson, 64, who in 1968 became the first black person and the first woman to be named an assistant secretary of state, died at a hospital here Thursday, it was announced.

Miss Watson joined the State Department in 1966 as special assistant to the deputy undersecretary of state for administration. From 1966 to 1968, she was deputy and acting administrator of the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs.

In July 1968 she was appointed by President Lyndon B. Johnson to be assistant secretary for security and consular affairs. She left her State Department post in November 1974, when President Gerald R. Ford accepted her resignation.

In January 1977, President Jimmy Carter named her administrator for the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs. She was appointed ambassador to Malaysia by Mr. Carter in 1980. She retired from that post in 1981.

Other deaths:

Frank Miller, 57, cartoonist for the Des Moines Register for 30 years who won a Pulitzer Prize for a 1962 cartoon showing a world destroyed by nuclear warfare, with one ragged figure calling to another: "I said — we sure settled that dispute, didn't we?" Thursday of a heart attack in Des Moines, Iowa.

Ceslre Mack, 88, the author of well-received biographies of Cézanne in 1935 and of Toulouse-Lautrec in 1938. Tuesday at his home in New York.

Andrew Bowers Wals, 76, an American author of mysteries and historical novels under the pseudonym Francis Bonamy, of cancer Monday at a nursing home in Greenfield, Massachusetts.

Tancredi Passeri, 90, noted Italian basso who often starred at the Metropolitan Opera in New York and at Milan's La Scala, Thursday

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The Adelman Debate

Stick With Him A Costly Error

President Ronald Reagan intends to stick with his nomination of Kenneth Adelman as director of the arms control agency, notwithstanding the delay imposed by a closely divided Senate Foreign Relations Committee. So the consideration of the appointment will go on. We have been reviewing Mr. Adelman's record and going over the new material brought out in the committee, and we remain convinced that he is a reasonable choice.

True, Mr. Adelman is not the experienced arms control figure who might easily have stillled some senators' doubts about his conservative inclinations. Nor does his nomination seem to fill the longing of some senators for someone who can conceivably move the president off what they see as his wrongheaded approach to the arms control talks.

But are these the standards by which a mid-term nominee must be judged? Is not a president entitled to a choice who is no novice in the field, has earned a promotion and shares his purposes? Ambassador Adelman is a scholar and policy analyst whose government service includes a year on the inside as aide to a former secretary of defense and two years on the firing line at the United Nations.

Mr. Adelman managed in his second hearing to quell most of the doubts he had raised in his first about his capacity to cope with the material. Still, serious senators were left with questions about his views — or, better, about his commitment.

His views are mainstream conservative. He challenged the 1970s SALT process along lines that have since become established Reagan policy — namely, that SALT did not produce real arms reductions, suitable strategic stability or substantial cost savings. Much criticism of his ostensible lack of commitment seems to focus on a report that in a 1981 interview he called arms control a "sham." Mr. Adelman says he recalls no such interview or statement, and he furnishes a range of publications indicating a precisely opposite view.

The heart of the problem, it seems to us, does not lie in Mr. Adelman's commitment. It lies in the widespread public anxiety over Mr. Reagan's commitment. Some senators are plainly playing politics with the nomination. Others have seized on it as one of their few opportunities to send the president a message. There is a certain unhappy tradition of the Senate's using hearings on the arms control directorship for this purpose. In any event, the senators have delivered their message. They should allow Mr. Reagan to get on with his arms control policy, for which, of course, he will be held accountable.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

With a stubbornness that often serves him well, President Reagan bids the Senate to suppress its misgivings and confirm Kenneth Adelman as head of the arms control agency. With apparent innocence the president declines the invitation to reconsider, which came when the Foreign Relations Committee delayed rejection of the nominee.

"Well, either way I would lose then, wouldn't I? What's the difference whether I surrender or they beat me by one vote?" Here is the difference: If he shifts to a more suitable nominee, Mr. Reagan would lose only a momentary battle, attributable to hasty staff work. If he tries to ram the appointment through, he will lose the chance to bring needed technical skill to his diplomatic team and lose more ground in the effort to demonstrate his commitment to arms control.

Far from surrender, a better appointment could be a diplomatic and political gain.

The director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency is a highly visible official who traditionally symbolizes America's devotion to halting the nuclear arms race. Often he is also functionally important, possessing the expertise to contest the Pentagon and the diplomatic skill to contest the Russians. The Reagan administration needs a distinguished appointee on both counts.

Neither the president, nor his national security adviser, nor his secretary of state or defense has ever wrestled with the intellectual problems of controlling nuclear arms. None has ever wrung a plausible negotiating bid on arms control from Washington's contentious bureaucracies. None has ever tried to codify an important agreement with the Soviet Union. And, as Senate leaders of both parties now recognize, neither has Mr. Adelman.

The president well-summarized Mr. Adelman's qualifications: "The young man is... well-educated... very intelligent... [with] experience... at the United Nations and all... the latter mostly diplomacy in Africa. Senator Charles Mathias scorned him for taking 'a crash course' in agency issues. Even Republicans who finally found him a 'convicted' arms control supporter could not find him a convincing leader for such diplomacy.

Their skepticism is not partisan, as Mr. Reagan pretends. It is protective of a president whose approach to arms control, if not wrongheaded, has led to disastrous misperception around the world.

This problem arose because Mr. Reagan judged it a mistake to have named Eugene Rostow to the job two years ago. It would be a costly blunder to compound the error now.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The U.S. and China: A Limited Alliance

By Michael Parks

BEIJING — The strategic partnership that China and the United States spent most of the past decade fashioning has given way with the visit here of Secretary of State George P. Shultz to the realization that the two countries are simply not natural allies.

Each perceives the Soviet Union as threatening its security, but in such different ways and for such different reasons that efforts to develop a projected "alliance of interests" have failed.

Before his departure, Mr. Shultz rejected the idea of Chinese-American relations based primarily on strategic considerations, although this was undeniably the American motive from President Richard M. Nixon's opening to China in 1972 through President Jimmy Carter's establishment of full diplomatic relations on Jan. 1, 1979.

But the strategic cooperation both countries envisaged, particularly in light of the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia and the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, never materialized.

China and the United States have quarreled repeatedly and bitterly over Taiwan, especially over American arms sales to the Chinese Nationalists there. To the chagrin of conservatives in the Reagan administration, Beijing responded to Soviet overtures and opened a dialogue with Moscow last year. The offer of American weapons and military technology to modernize the Chinese Army was never taken up — and might not have been honored if it had been. Small disputes, ranging from textile exports to the United States to the defection of Chinese athletes, helped to create an atmosphere of mutual suspicion.

The result has been that each country has now recast its foreign policy, accepting as a working premise that any serious threat to the other affects its own interests, but abandoning plans to coordinate their activities to check the expansion of Soviet influence.

For the United States, this means that China is regarded as a regional power with a limited though recognized role to play in international affairs; Washington would like good relations with Beijing, which has become a major U.S. trading partner in the past four years, but is resigned to the fact that normal relations is all there can be.



THE NEW YORK TIMES

For China, the United States remains a prime supplier of the sophisticated equipment it wants for economic development, a market for both raw materials and consumer goods and a vast resource of the science and technology needed to speed the country's modernization.

But Beijing clearly feels free now to criticize Washington whenever it believes that the United States is guilty of "seeking hegemony."

Even this reduced relationship is troubled by the acknowledged lack of "mutual trust and confidence," which politically magnifies even ordinary problems.

China recently warned, for example, that development of trade with the United States, now about \$5.5 billion a year, and perhaps even the overall relationship, had been jeopardized by a U.S. court judgment finding it in default on \$41.3 million in 72-year-old railway bonds; what normally would be a routine legal matter now is a serious political dispute.

In his talks with Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang, and the nation's foremost leader, Deng Xiaoping, Mr. Shultz set himself the task of establishing this mutual trust and confidence. The Reagan administration is committed to honoring its agreement of

last August to limit and gradually reduce American arms sales to Taiwan, Mr. Shultz declared again and again.

But the Chinese leaders called for "actual deeds rather than empty words and promises," the New China News Agency reported, quoting Mr. Deng and Mr. Zhao.

This confronts the Reagan administration with the difficult decision of whether to work out detailed limits for future arms sales and a timetable for their reduction — steps Washington has refused to take, for it would mean negotiating with Beijing the actual weapons it would provide to Taiwan.

Yet how else can Washington give Beijing tangible evidence of good faith on the Taiwan issue?

A more immediate test of the new Chinese-American relationship will be the speed and ease with which China and the United States resolve other problems, such as limits on Chinese textile exports to the United States, increased transfer of high technology to China and cooperation on the development of nuclear power.

A second test will be China's comments on U.S. policies around the world. Mr. Shultz contended before his talks here that most of the

Chinese criticism of the United States was due to misunderstanding of American intentions and that the two countries' interests often were parallel. Mr. Wu said after the visit that some measures of agreement had been reached, but that China remained critical on other issues.

Finally, China's talks with the Soviet Union will be closely watched. Although both sides say that the discussions, due to resume next month in Moscow, are proceeding slowly, some diplomats here believe the Kremlin is prepared to discuss a troop pullback on parts of the 4,500-mile (7,200-kilometer) common border. That would be significant.

"The balance of power in the world usually does not change any more with great flashes of lightning and volcanic upheavals, but rather with quiet recognition of shifts that have already occurred," a West European ambassador remarked after the Shultz visit. "That appears to be what has happened here. The Sino-American alliance, which was probably never meant to be, has finally dissolved, leaving us all waiting to see what will emerge instead."

The writer is the Los Angeles Times' correspondent in Beijing.

Is Stability An Enemy Of Growth?

By J.W. Anderson

WASHINGTON — The hum on, among scholars and politicians, for a plausible explanation of the economic stagnation in world's most productive industrial countries. Growth of output has been more or less zero in North America and Western Europe for more than three years. The conventional reason are wearing thin.

For 25 years, beginning in the 1940s, the industrial democracies enjoyed the most rapid rise of wages and living standards in history. Economic growth began to slip sharply after the oil crisis of 1973 and, around the end of the decade stopped. In the United States, West Germany and Britain, output is a bit lower than in early 1979.

To blame it all on oil prices, or unstable exchange rates, is no longer persuasive. Inflation has had something to do with it, but inflation is much the effect of low growth, not cause. What else was happening?

One illuminating answer comes from the economist Mancur Olson in his recent book "The Rise and Decline of Nations." He observes it in most countries, during long periods of peaceful development "we tend to organize ourselves to protect their own livelihoods — and the effect is invariably bad for economic growth."

Along with much else, World War II destroyed a great tangled web of producers' cartels, trade associations and legal restrictions that hampered economic growth in central Europe. In contrast, the United States, which was farthest from the destruction, has had the lowest rate of economic growth in the industrial world over the past three decades, and Britain, closer to the war but never invaded, has had the second lowest.

Mr. Olson argues that "with a British society has acquired so many strong organizations and customs that it suffers from an institutional sclerosis that slows its adaptation changing circumstances and to technologies."

Conventional theory holds that strong and stable political system important to economic development. If that is true, why did growth remain consistently high in France the late 1950s, when the country's teetering on the edge of a mini coup over Algeria? And higher still Italy?

At a time when the organization special-interest groups might do wise have begun to slow down continental economies, the arrival of the Common Market and the dismantling of tariffs forced on it another wave of disruption and change. It was Britain's historic bad luck to join the Common Market years after it was founded, just as it was finally slowing down.

International trade becomes more important than ever, if you accept Mr. Olson's logic. He points out that international markets are especially difficult for anyone to organize and control. Foreign trade distorts the ability of domestic producers to manage their markets to their own advantage. You can see the reaction in the vehement campaigns by trade associations and labor unions, both in the United States and in Europe, to force down the menacing flow of imports.

Economics is based on the assumption that people want to get rich. But real economic growth, if it is to be a deeply threatening force, may destroy the worker's present life and push him toward another, less happy one in another country, like Italy and Yugoslavia, working in Western Germany's car factories. Fast-growing nations are becoming richer, but it also changes the lives of different people from their parents.

Hardly anybody opposes growth in principle. But most people prefer pretty good at organizing themselves for protection against it, in ways that slow growth down.

Is Mr. Olson arguing that peace and social stability are bad of course not. But he is offering politicians a warning that they are caught in a paradox.

Every government in the world looking for rapid economic growth the remedy to unemployment and other kinds of social distress. But throughout the democracies, politicians are building protective barriers to defend themselves from the effects of growth. Those continuous time goes on, seem to be increasingly effective at holding down growth.

The Washington Post.

Garbage Everywhere

Mount Everest is not the "there" it once was. It is a high-altitude dump strewn with the detritus of its climbers: tents, oxygen bottles, tin food, cooking gas, pots and plates and plastic bags. The government of Nepal is concerned. "We are willing to take strong action" to enforce anti-litter rules, an official says.

The man in the moon still sees us, but think of him now as faintly pocked — by flags, lunar modules, film magazines, lens brushes. Space has not only stars but working satellites, dead satellites, spent rocket sections, a camera someone dropped and an astronaut's glove. Venus and Mars are burdened with vehicles.

If humankind were not so cosmically careless, this planet would not be so wondrously open a book. But space and stars are not of

this planet and neither, in a sense, is Everest. Like them, it is as much a part of the imagination as it is of the universe and for the same reason. Until 30 years ago when its peak was finally conquered, Everest stood for the untouchable and unapproachable, the last chaste spot on earth. Not only our footsteps violate it, but so does our trash.

We may enter and exit the world naked, but our stay is accompanied by an ever-increasing pile of junk. And having discovered how to leave Earth temporarily, we have also discovered an infinity of possible junkyards. "God gave Noah the rainbow sign," says the old slave song. "No more water, the fire next time!" Maybe not. Maybe it'll be garbage.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Some Common Interests

The United States and China are relatively new friends. There are still a number of differences between the two that remain to be ironed out. But the cooperative efforts of the two countries have been increasing steadily in recent years, and there are broad areas where their strategic interests converge.

Two issues in particular and one in general stand out. The specific issues are Afghanistan and Cambodia. The United States and China are both deeply concerned about the Soviet thrust into Afghanistan and want the Soviet occupation army out. Both governments vehemently oppose Vietnam's intervention in Cambodia, which is being carried out with Moscow's direct support.

The more general issue is the Soviet Union's overall military influence in Asia. The Soviet role in Afghanistan and Cambodia, along with its continuing military presence along the Chinese border, raise grave questions about the Kremlin's long-term intentions in the Pacific. China is affected by the threats to its security along its border, and the United States by its longstanding economic and strategic interests in Asia.

In the long run, peace in Asia, no less than peace in Europe, must be secured by finding negotiated settlements to outstanding disagreements in the region. But the Soviet Union has demonstrated that in Asia, as in Europe, it will apply military pressure wherever it senses weakness. A strong and resolute approach to defense by the countries of the Pacific will deny the Soviets opportunities to exploit, and will increase the security of the entire region.

— The Voice of America.

A Tightening in Poland

Much of what has recently happened in Poland reflects the domestic policies of the new Soviet general secretary — reinforcement of the security services and discipline at the expense of self-administration and reform. As a result the hunt for the underground Solidarity leaders has been intensified, together with encouragement of everyone to spy on everyone else. Solidarity leader Walesa has been subjected to a continuous barrage of media vilification in an attempt to undermine his continuing popularity. But the corruption charges against former government and party officials seem to have been pigeon-holed.

— The New Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

U.S. Goes From Bang to Whimper on Salvador

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — It was almost a throwaway line in the congressional testimony of Thomas Enders, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs. He was doggedly defending the administration's "certification of progress" on human rights by the Salvadoran government, a condition imposed by Congress for continuing aid.

The Reagan administration bitterly opposed this congressional assumption of presidential prerogatives when it was enacted two years ago. But there was Mr. Enders' strong implying that the administration will offer no objection when the law comes up for renewal this year. Now you can put part of this down to the making of a virtue out of necessity, and part to the looseness of the law. Yet only in terms of the volume of human-rights violations, as distinct from their nature, could it be argued that El Salvador has made progress.

Still, the way Mr. Enders put it was significant: "The leverage [on the Salvadoran government] under certification has been helpful, indeed perhaps essential."

Essential? Is that to say that the administration's devotion to human rights and/or its influence in San Salvador is so feeble that congressional reinforcement is actually a necessity? That may not be quite the cry for help. ("Stop me before I kill someone") of the compulsive psychopath. But surely it is the beginning of a whimper in an administration policy that began two years ago with such a bang, with Alexander Haig drawing his famous line in the dust.

In those days we were told not to worry about the Salvadoran government's repressive ways, the "death squads," the awful carnage. The United States would give the govern-

ment the military tools and the training for successful counterinsurgency operations; democracy was just around the corner.

But now look: The rebels are running those U.S.-trained forces ragged. Mr. Enders himself publicly concedes a "standoff."

Mr. Enders's air of resignation to a measure of congressional oversight is not the only sign that at least some elements in the policy-making apparatus have a sense of being hip-deep in the El Salvador quagmire — and sinking. A heavy debate is shaping up within the administration over how to wriggle free.

You get some sense of this in the vehemence of the denials of any policy change. When it was reported recently that Mr. Enders had secretly endorsed a new split-level approach (continuing support for what passes

for a central government, while discreetly exploring a negotiated resolution of the conflict), UN Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick, speaking in San Salvador, greatly oversimplified what Mr. Enders is actually up to.

She sought to reject any such notion in the name of "Washington, and the State Department, the White House and the U.S. government."

And Secretary of State George Shultz has firmly rejected any negotiations that would allow the Salvadoran guerrillas to "shoot their way" into the government.

But what Mr. Enders has laid out in a memo to Mr. Shultz is much more of a presentation of alternative ways to arrange a solution through diplomacy than a hard and fast recommendation. He is reportedly looking for some way to broaden the peace-making effort, avoiding direct U.S. dealings with the rebels, while searching for a solution in a wider Central American context.

He would like to energize a concerted effort by the countries in the area with the most to gain by defusing the East-West aspect of the conflict (Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, Costa Rica, Honduras, Panama, to cite examples). The ideal objective would be the removal of all outside involvement in the internal conflict.

Some kind of multinational forces and institutions would be mobilized to make and keep the peace.

That is a tall order, and also a measure of how dismal the prospects look. Congress is increasingly restive. Scorn for the certification ritual for El Salvador spurs talk of cutting the present military-aid level (roughly \$26 million annually), even as the administration talks about the possible need to quadruple it.

Small wonder that Mr. Enders should be almost welcoming congressional constraints in the interest of strengthening the administration's hand — or that the realists at the State Department, at any rate, are beginning a search for alternative approaches to the Salvadoran problem.

The Washington Post.

Paddling Upstream in Nicaragua

By Jonathan Power

SARAPIQUIL, Nicaragua — It's a bend in the river. Not V.S. Naipaul's Congo, but eerily similar. The same kind of deep jungle, the same broad sweep of the river. Perched on the bank overlooking a silver-gray sunset is a large, dilapidated clapboard house. It is owned by a Chinese trader — the only store for a hundred miles of river.

It is a silent river, with only the occasional dugout canoe to break the monotony. One hundred and thirty years ago it was very different. Then the Rio San Juan was the artery that linked the East Coast of the United States with the 1849 Gold Rush in California. It was the safest, quickest route across the continent — despite the sharks that migrate up the river.

Corodius Vanderbilt organized a steamship line to transport the prospectors all the way by water, apart from a 12-mile coach ride overland from the shore of Lake Nicaragua, at the head of the river, to the port of San Juan del Sur on the Pacific.

Out of the dusk there is the sound of a heavy motor. It is a Sandinist Army barge. Seventy-five armed men in battle fatigues line its side. From a distance they look awe-inspiring. But as they disembark they are more of a ragtag bunch. Carelessly dressed, loosely ordered, there are among them a 12-year-old boy soldier, weighted down by his automatic AK-47, and an elderly veteran, old enough to be the boy's grandfather.

They have arrived to celebrate the wedding of one of the soldiers with local girl. The wide wooden floor of the store has been cleared, the room decorated with streamers and there is dancing and food — simple fare without meat.

It seems far from the fighting on the northern Honduran border, where a similar patrol had a day before come under heavy fire from anti-Sandinist guerrillas.

For now this southern border with Costa Rica is quiet. In two days of traveling up river on the army barge the only flurry of military activity was when the anti-aircraft gunner decided to use his weapon, unsuccessfully, on birds nesting in the banks.

However, it might not stay so peaceful.

There have been reports of counter-revolutionary groups hiding in the Costa Rican jungle; three weeks ago the Costa Rican Civil Guard flushed out one of these camps. There are rumors linking the camps with the disaffected herd of the Sandinist revolution. Eden Pastora Gomez, known as Commander Zero, Mr. Pastora, who is now in exile in Costa Rica, once lived in a small village on the banks of the Rio San Juan not far from here, earning his living by fishing for sharks. It was from here he organized his dramatic capture of the presidential palace of Anastasio Somoza Debayle, the dictator.

Meanwhile, the atmosphere is placid. Yet one cannot help feel that if the counter-revolutionaries want to stir the waters this is a good place to do it. Up and down the coast on either side of the mouth of the Rio San Juan live bilingual English- and Spanish-speaking blacks, descendants mainly of Jamaicans who came a hundred years ago to work on the plantations.

While loyal to the new homeland, they have always been estranged from the majority Latin population. Somoza left them to their own devices. The Sandinists, it is claimed, have been determined to bring them into the mainstream. According to local blacks, however, the Sandinists have been heavy-handed. Moreover, they have inundated the area with Cubans who, according to a well-informed Amnesty International source, have caused resentment. A number of blacks spoke to me of violent harassment by the Cubans and Sandinists against the unarmed locals. In one recent incident, described by three separate informers, six blacks were shot to death. "If you're not with them, you're assumed to be against them," said one.

A common objection, voiced by some members of the wedding party, is that the Sandinists have militarized the country. Everywhere one goes there are Sandinists and their rifles. The reason for this predates the growth of the counter-revolutionaries. It is perhaps, as one observer noted,

"an anesthetic for the young men — to take their mind off the country's economic problems."

All this is not to say that the Sandinists have lost their popularity countryside. Senior U.S. diplomats in Managua consider that the Sandinists are secure and that serious opposition is confined to older members of the middle class. Nevertheless there is enough dissent to cause the Sandinists continuing unease.

Given the Sandinists' penchant for paranoia one can expect that as the resentment and resistance grow the arm of repression will reach farther. This is not the idyllic revolution promised.

The country, like the Rio San Juan, is flowing through a jungle.

The writer's visit to Nicaragua was financially supported by UNICEF. He contributed this article to the International Herald Tribune.

Not Denied by All

Regarding "The Jerusalem Ethic" (IHT, Feb. 14).

The New York Times editorial on the Sabra/Chatila massacre report states, "It thus drew the chain of responsibility from the Christian Phalangists — whose barbarity is still unpunished, even denied in Beirut." Please note it is denied only by the Phalangists.

CARRIE N.M. THOMPSON, Beirut.

Greed and Futures

Regarding "Greed and the Predator Ethic: One Victim Is the Economy" (IHT, Jan. 26).

Mr. Samuelson rightly observes that there has been a growth in effort to wrest wealth from others. He criticizes this trend because such effort is not productive in the sense that it does not contribute to economic well-being.

He might have cited the growth in property-related criminal activity to

support his thesis. But his choice of futures markets as the primary example of this trend toward wasteful effort is unfortunate.

A commodity futures contract is an agreement to deliver a certain amount of a good for a certain price on a future date. If the market price falls below the contract price the seller of the contract wins, for he can purchase the good at the lower price and deliver it at the contract price. The contract's buyer loses. If windings equal losses it looks as though it is a zero-sum game. Seemingly, nothing of value is produced. However, this is a superficial view.

All economists recognize the value of reducing risks attached to productive activity. A miller of flour is encouraged to process grain if he can count on a supply at a guaranteed price in the future. Without this guarantee he takes the risk that the price of grain and flour will fall while the grain is in process. Since the miller can enter the futures market he can reduce the risk of this loss. More flour is produced at lower prices be-

African Nation Hold Summit

Every government in the world looking for rapid economic growth the remedy to unemployment and other kinds of social distress. But throughout the democracies, politicians are building protective barriers to defend themselves from the effects of growth. Those continuous time goes on, seem to be increasingly effective at holding down growth.

ALFRED E. DAVIDSON, Paris.

Cancel the Cut

Regarding "U.S. Must Rapidly Reduce Tax by Tax Cut" (IHT, Feb. 14).

David Broder's column is a brilliant and much-needed analysis of our economic troubles in the midst of great public confusion. As a start, it should spur Congress to cancel the upcoming tax cut, which public opinion polls show the people are opposed to forgo.

ALFRED E. DAVIDSON, Paris.

FROM OUR FEB. 19 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: 2 Held in Paris Spy Case
PARIS — What is believed to be an important case of espionage concerning the secrets of the new French dirigible balloon République and its lost model, the Patrie, was revealed yesterday by the arrest of two supposed spies in a Montmartre hotel. The accused, who are believed to have attempted to procure plans of the balloons to sell them to two foreign powers, are an Austrian architect and his mistress, a young German woman. Several detectives paid a surprise visit to the couple's room. A search resulted in the discovery of a number of documents, including a voluminous packet of letters written in German. The detectives found drawings relating to aerial navigation.

1933: Mann Praises Hemingway
PARIS — Ernest Hemingway was judged the most important of the younger American writers by Thomas Mann, German novelist and Nobel Prize winner. He said, "American literature, as an essential aesthetic achievement," already exists. He thought Theodor Dreiser, not Sinclair Lewis, should have received the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1931. "I feel that Dreiser's work is more vast, more complete," he said. "Of course, I admire Sinclair Lewis's work very much." Referring to John Dos Passos, Mann said, "His description of war and the bitterness of wartime experience is unique." He said both Hemingway and Dos Passos have their imitators in Germany.

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مكتبة الأهل

ARTS / LEISURE

The Many Faces of Leonard Baskin

By Max Wykes-Joyce
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — If one mentions the name of Leonard Baskin to a British collector, connoisseur or gallery-goer, the chances are strong that he will be thought of as a remarkable printmaker, especial-

ly associated with the poetry of Ted Hughes, many of whose books he has illustrated, starting with "Crow" in 1973.

Illustration, however, is the wrong word. Leonard Baskin agreed last week in the gallery where an exhibition has been

mounted to celebrate his 60th birthday. For the woodcuts that appear in, for example, "A Primer of Birds" are works of art in their own right, parallel to, rather than illustrative of, the texts, and inspired by a like-mindedness in poet and artist.

Relief sculpture appears to be one of Baskin's favorite forms. Indeed it is. It is a pleasure to see because it falls between the illustration of two-dimensional painting and the fully-rounded three dimensions of free-standing sculpture. But reliefs shouldn't be hung on walls, but displayed like sculpture on stands. Do you know that marble relief of "The Ascent" by Donatello in the Victoria & Albert Museum? That's a marvel of composition. And deeply moving in terms of humanity.

Many of his works are concerned with natural history, but he denied a particular interest in this field. "I have to say I am more interested in the nature of wonder than the wonder of nature. A praying mantis or a fat man symbolizing blooded death, or a dead man or a dead crow — the subject is not important. It's the struggle to say what one has to say that counts."

"Dead Crow" is reminiscent of the Baskin-Hughes collaboration, of which the most recent is "Primer of Birds." Hughes's poetic version of the 12th-century Persian "Conference of Birds." Baskin's related woodcuts portray "the divine flowers and vortices of bird-spirit, in which the earthly birds seek their naked mystic selves, and towards which they fly and run." This is the first production of the revived Gebenna Press, a private press for the making of limited edition hand-printed volumes, which Baskin set up in 1952 in Worcester, Massachusetts.

Though between the early '50s

and the early '70s it produced more than a hundred books, it remained dormant for a decade, until the 1981 "Primer." The next publication will be Baskin's "Diptych — 34 Etchings of Insects."

This is a relatively minor project among a number of major ones — Baskin is a sparklingly energetic artist. "Scheduled for next year I have a show of sculpture, drawings and graphics at the Kunsthaus, Mannheim; and, imagine the joy this gives me, a show of 80 graphics and 40 drawings at the Albertina in Vienna." And in terms of sculpture, "You know about the Roosevelt Memorial in Washington? The design for the memorial is by Lawrence Halprin. It is to be a collaboration between three sculptors — George Segal, Robert Graham and myself. It will treat of Roosevelt's life in a symbolic way — leading to a relief portrait 30 feet square."

Baskin spoke of this gigantic task not lightly, but as if, though struggle it would be, it would, with God's grace, be a battle in which he would triumph.

"Homage to Leonard Baskin," Leicester Fine Art, 9 Hereford Road, London W2, to March 20.



Leonard Baskin

The Immortal Bernhardt

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The most enduring mark left by a performing artist on the history of the last hundred years was imposed by Sarah Bernhardt. Her name has become synonymous with histrionic grandeur. Every actress today yearns to be what the fabled Sarah was.

"A player's name is writ in water," David Garrick, the great actor of 18th-century England, once gloomily complained. The actor's art, true enough, vanishes with him, but the legend of certain players — Garrick among them — survives.

The animated image of Bernhardt may be seen in the flickering, faded visions of the cinema's infancy. Her voice may still be faintly heard in her recitations recorded in her twilight zone. But such remains offer feeble evidence of her powers in her prime.

Her note of pathos touched Queen Victoria and later Lenin. Victor Hugo knelt before her in gratitude for her playing of Dolla Sol in "Hernani."

Although March 23 will mark the 60th anniversary of her death, time has not staled her amazing story. New biographies continue to appear, together with volumes of photographs, portraits and posters. Plays about her abound on stage and television. A dozen movie actresses have threatened to impersonate her on the screen. As yet only one has ever dared: Greta Garbo in "The Divine Woman," a silent and apparently lost film based vaguely on incidents of Bernhardt's early career.

An enemy actress once dubbed Bernhardt "Sarah Barzun." There was a grain of truth in the insult. She had the circus impresario's instinct for showmanship. Always in the news, she was one of the most famous women in the world for more than 60 years.

She was born in Paris, the illegitimate daughter of a Dutch-Jewish mother and a Belgian. Her mother was a courtesan of the Second Empire, and it was one of her mother's lovers, the Duc de Morny, half-brother of Napoleon III, who advised that she be taken from a Versailles convent school and entered as a pupil in the Paris Conservatoire. She made her debut at the Comédie-Française in 1862, playing a small role in Racine's "Iphigénie." Her initial success came later in 1869 at the Odéon and during the Franco-Prussian War she converted the theater into a hospital for the wounded and turned nurse.

Established as France's foremost actress, she formed her own company and toured the five continents, visiting the United States first in 1880 and returning there for return engagements until her farewell tour 1916-1918. No role awed her. In her mid-50s she was the adolescent Faigun of Rostand and came on as Hamlet.

"If there's anything more remarkable than watching Sarah act, it's watching her live," declared the dramatist, Victorien Sardou. "She could enter a convent, discover the North Pole, kill an emperor, or marry a Negro King and it would not surprise me. She is not an individual, she is a complex of individuals," another admirer explained.



Sarah Bernhardt in "Theodora," written for her in 1894.

She was the pet of royalty and the literati. She kept a menagerie of wild animals in her luxurious apartment. She took to the air not in a captive balloon, but in a free-flying one. She visited Thomas Edison in Menlo Park and the light-bulb inventor recorded her voice. Her love affairs were scandalous and unending. Her last lover, Louis Deligne, escaped to her in the American opera diva, Germaine Ferrar. She was more than 70, but she reacted to this description like a schoolgirl. At the outset of World War I she was obliged to have her left leg amputated. With a wooden leg she continued to tramp the boards and undertake far-flung tours. She was in the midst of rehearsing for a new play and making a motion picture when death overtook her. She insisted on acting before the camera even when she had been confined to bed.

Her talent was not limited to her acting. The creative artist can be detected in her essays in sculpture, painting and dramatic literature. She tossed off a novel and revealed her courage in topical disputes by taking a pro-Dreyfus stand during the notorious case that divided France, estranging her temporarily from her own son.

Her autobiography, recently republished, is an astonishing work disclosing a most complex personality. She was violently opposed to capital punishment. When the anarchist Vaillant, whom she knew and liked, was sentenced to death, she bewailed his fate, but she waited all night on the balcony of a first-floor flat to see his execution. "You, gentle reader, might not care to visit an execution — especially not that of a personal friend," wrote Max Beerholm ironically of this confession. "But, then, you see, you are not a great tragedian. Emotion for emotion's sake is not the law of your being."

A play, "Sarah et le cri de la lan-gouste" (at the Théâtre de l'Œuvre) seeks to offer a glimpse of the flamboyant star in her decline at her summer residence at Belle-Ile-en-Mer, off the Breton coast. Adapted from the original in English by the Canadian John Marsell, it lifts its curtain on Sarah, elderly, ailing and world-weary, limping on her terrace in the gathering dusk. She attempts to outline material for her memoirs to her bumbling, distracted old servant and secretary, Pitou. He listens and interrupts as she with infinite regret recalls scenes from her tumultuous past. In a second interlude the two convene for a midnight session of recollections in her boudoir. Part two of the title refers to the alleged cry of the crayfish on being thrown into the boiling water of the kitchen pot, in a word, the hopeless objection to inexorable destiny.

Delphine Seyrig, an actress of charm and versatility, suggests the venerable tragedienne as she reminisces, now with melancholy resignation, now with comic derision, over the experiences of long ago. Georges Wilson, who has written the translation and staged the "bride of fragile vignettes," plays the confused stooge with a flair for grotesque humor.

This wistful, respectful tribute to the divine Sarah, diverting and occasionally poignant, is sagacious in its tact. To call on any actress to illustrate Bernhardt performing Racine, or even Sardou's gory melodramas, would be to court calamity as all who have witnessed such dreary exercises are aware. Here the accent is not on the famed actress's extraordinary art, but on the wonderful woman who was the actress. It is the wonder of that woman that has made her immortal.



Monotype portrait of E.L. Kirchner by Baskin.

Prices Decline in Several Fields at Drouot Sales in Paris

By Souren Melikian
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Prices are beginning to drop in several fields. The fact that the supply of works of art is dwindling has failed to stem the downward trend. The sales at Drouot this week have provided some striking illustrations of this relatively new situation.

On Tuesday, Pierre Cornette de Saint-Cyr was conducting an auc-

THE ART MARKET

tion that focused on academic painting of the later 19th century and included specimens of the Orientalist school and the Symbolist movement. Few could be considered to be of any consequence, with one obvious exception, a portrait done in 1887 by Alfred Stevens (1827-1906), of a young woman standing in a wooded landscape. This anticipates the Symbolist movement of the 1890s, with its love for weird and exotic details understood as symbols — there is a touch of the elf-in-the-woods about the young woman in white muslin with a garland of blossoms in her blond hair. If such a painting had been offered at Sotheby's or Christie's last year, an estimate of at least £10,000 (about \$15,400) would have been put on the picture. This week, however, it remained unsold as the hammer went down at only 60,000 francs (about \$8,860).

This failure was only partly made up for by the fact that the portrait of an "Oriental Woman with a Bowl of Roses" by Jean Portet sold for some amount. It has

an easy appeal and its Middle Eastern subject still makes it a winner on the market, or so the average dealer thinks.

After the paintings came a substantial group of glass vases from the workshops of Daum and Galle at Nancy, illustrating the so-called industrial production of the two firms. Such pieces were produced in small numbers, and because the acid-etching technique was used for the low-relief patterns, no two are alike. They should therefore not be dismissed out of hand. They were very popular until two years ago, when interest began to wane slightly; this year the Japanese no longer seem willing to absorb the large quantities that they were buying as late as 1981.

The most modest pieces were still fetching decent prices on Thursday. An elegantly shaped flask with circular body and tall tubular neck, for example, went for 2,000 francs, which is fair enough. But a mushroom lamp, one of the rarer Daum models of which the expert Jean-Pierre Camard only remembered seeing two other speci-

mens, was knocked down at 8,700 francs. Bernie Danenberg, the Paris-based U.S. dealer who bought it, said that two years ago he would have had to pay at least 14,000 francs for it.

Most exquisite of all was a small vase signed D'Argy, with mauve sprays on a faintly golden translucent ground, which made a mere 1,500 francs. That is not surprising. Currently accepted wisdom is that D'Argy, whose design was as elegant as it is subdued and whose color scheme was subtle, is nobody. As dealers determine the price pattern in this field and private buyers mostly go after what is considered fashionable, D'Argy's pieces never fetch a great deal.

But the most blatantly underpriced piece was a gaming table by the Art Deco designer and cabinet-maker Clément Rousseau. This typical product of the late 1920s did not meet with the approval of professionals, who declared that it "lacked quality." This is debatable. The modern-looking octagonal top with reversible chessboard is sober-

ly elegant, and the solid mahogany and palm-tree wood used by Rousseau show the cabinetmaker's concern for quality. In my opinion, the person who got it at 6,600 francs made a splendid bargain.

Overall, the art of the late 19th century and of the Art Deco period did not do well, excepting the worst and cheapest paintings.

Similar weaknesses affected some of the 17th- and 18th-century decorative works of art and furniture sold on the following day by Paul Renaud. The auction was all the more interesting in that many of the items came from estates and were sold without any reserve prices.

The most stunning case of underpricing affected an outstanding wall clock of the late 17th century. Designed in the form of a stylized sun, with superbly carved giltwood rays of varying lengths, it illustrates the decorative arts of the Louis XIV period on a high level, but was knocked down with hardly any competition at 6,200 francs. At five times that figure, the price could still be called conservative.

Another case of underpricing, although much less spectacular, affected a fine bracket clock of the Louis XVI period. The signature of Balthazar could be read on the dial. The beautifully chiseled ornate foliage and formal patterns would certainly have justified a higher price than the 6,800 francs at which it was knocked down.

Even furniture occasionally seemed to be running into difficulties. While ramshackle bookcases of the late 19th century, vaguely neoclassical in style, went through the roof despite their condition, with hardly any competition at 6,200 francs. At five times that figure, the price could still be called conservative.

N.Y. Museum Gets Bequest

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The estate of John Hay Whitney has donated eight paintings by major modern artists to the Museum of Modern Art.

The donations include two paintings by Pablo Picasso, "Head of a Sleeping Woman" (1907) and "Still Life With Fruit and Glass" (1908); "The English Channel at

Grandcamp" (1885) by Georges Seurat; "The Port of Sète" (1892) by Seurat's disciple, the Belgian painter Theo van Rysselberghe; "Les Brodeuses" (1895-96) by Edouard Vuillard; "La Rue des Abbesses" (1910) by Maurice Utrillo; "Woman" (1938) by Rufino Tamayo and Balthus' "The Living Room" (1942).

Comparable gifts from the Whitney estate were given to the Yale Art Gallery in New Haven, Connecticut, and the National Gallery of Art in Washington last December. The eight paintings have been chosen with particular regard to the existing collections of the museum.

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The 'Idyllic Landscapes' of Claude Lorrain

By Michael Gibson
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Claude Gellée, known as Le Lorrain because he was born in Lorraine, may not be a dominant figure in Western art, but his work is filled with a radiance that remains with one. To mark the tricentennial of his death, the National Gallery of Art in Washington and the Réunion des Musées Nationaux in Paris have organized a show (53 paintings, 75 drawings and 51 engravings) seen in Washington during the fall and now at the Grand Palais to May 16.

Lorrain (1600-1682) spent more than 60 years of his life in Rome. His subject with few exceptions was the "idyllic landscape" — though this description, not a real designation, indicates merely that he was not a portraitist or a painter of still lifes. His contemporary and compatriot, Nicolas Poussin, who also lived in Rome, has received more serious (and indeed solemn) attention but I find Lorrain more attractive, warmer, more luminous and capable of expressing just the opposite of what Poussin conveys in his timeless landscapes: a sense of the deep charm and pathos of time.

The term "idyllic landscape" suggests a form of unreality, but we recognize these landscapes as something that we have seen: the tall and powerful trees, the faraway buildings, the stone bridge spanning the river with a chain of sober arches, the beckoning distance and the mild Italian evening light.

Certain landscapes in everyone's experience are clearly idyllic, but Lorrain's intention is not simply to evoke an authentic natural setting. Nor is it to depict an ideal setting. His landscapes are those of nature, a harmonious nature, of course, transfigured with meaning. But here nature is also the site for and indeed the "participant" in a significant event. The event may be biblical or mythological or literary, but in each case it introduces a notion of time into the landscape, and even of historical time under a legendary form.

Our century has considered narrative content as something to be avoided in art, rejecting the banal and anecdotal content favored by

the 19th century. But narrative in a sublimated form introduces something specifically human into landscape — the dimension of time with the nostalgia of all that is gone by and lost, the poignant and even intoxicating splendor of the moment, and the attraction of a goal in the future. This is of course incompatible with the timeless world of a classical nature, of the kind we discover in the landscapes of Poussin.

Lorrain's human figures are always small (he is suspected of having occasionally used another artist to paint them) and as a result they are always part of the landscape and do not fill the foreground as they do in most historical paintings. Their actions constitute a small event in the great breadth of the world, but they suffuse the world with an intention that flows out of each human figure like water from a spring.

Art historians have observed the importance of time in Lorrain's paintings and have described how its presence is suggested by the use of a very specific lighting (for instance, the setting sun concealed by the looming black ship in "Christy Being Returned to Her Father by Ulysses"). But time is also implied in what can be referred to as Lorrain's "grand themes," the journey. Such subjects as the rap of Europa, the flight into Egypt, St. Paul's conversion for the Holy Land or the farewell of Dido and Aeneas play a dominant role in Lorrain's work. "Psyche Before the Palace of Eros" is an episode from a pilgrimage and "Ariadne at Naxos" appears as the victim of someone else's journey.

But the journey is not only in the subject itself. There is something striking and mysterious about the way all the figures appear both minute and quite distinct. At this enigmatic distance, Lorrain's figures are like men and women glimpsed in distant detail from a passing train, or by someone riding slowly by on a horse or in a coach. They are neither close nor far. They do not notice us and of course we cannot hear them. In this sense it is the spectator who is journeying just as much as Ulysses. And this also accounts for the

idyllic nature of his world. Faraway places and people can easily appear exquisite and fortunate because distance somehow blurs and tones down all that is bitter and sorrowful in their lives, and leaves what appears graceful and serene.

The distance in Lorrain's painting is not great — just sufficient to allow us to see the expression of vitality in the attitudes and movements of the body, without perceiving the inner life and emotions reflected in the faces. Ariadne, Psyche or Egeria may be weeping, but their tears are a meaningful emotion that transfigures the landscape, while the great, glowing breadth of nature surrounds them like a melancholy consolation.

Leonardo Cremonini's world is a very modern one. What that means is clearly perceptible before one can put it into words at his exhibition at the Galerie Claude Bernard. His theme is mainly the seasons and its attendant pleasures. Pleasures? Not really. All kind of associations bear down, from the great vacant piazzas of de Chirico to the stately immobility of Piero della Francesca's figures.

But the mood of Cremonini's space is that of Zeno's arrow — the

negation of movement, and hence a sort of nightmare in luminous, candy-striped, broad daylight. The nightmare is latent, although Cremonini's little boys also convey something disquieting in their snub features and frosty eyes.

Cremonini composes his scenes with a brilliant sense of layout. Verticals, horizontals and diagonals are just that, but with fantastic subtleties, as if they were dream figures trying to draw attention to this essential verticality or horizontality.

What makes all this modern? The heightened immediacy of a monumental absence of meaning in the scenes depicted. The presence of children in his compositions is not fortuitous. Children can occasionally have that feeling of the irrelevance of great crowds, cold buildings and the maddening clutter of things: deck chairs, clothes, toys, trunks, suitcase in a world where nothing ever seems to happen.

The work has the modernity of a certain Italian cinema, too — that of an Antonioni, which today has become something classic. But so has Cremonini.

Leonardo Cremonini, Galerie Claude Bernard, 9 Rue des Beaux-Arts, Paris 6, to April 2.



Claude Lorrain by John Boydell.

Dow Jones Averages

Open	High	Low	Close	Change
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00

Standard & Poors Index

Open	High	Low	Close	Change
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Buy	Sell	Short
100.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00

Market Summary, Feb. 18

Market Diaries

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Banks Lobbying For Repeal of Withholding Bill

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The banking industry has almost enough support in Congress to repeal a new law requiring withholding of dividend and interest income, according to the industry's House and Senate supporters.

In a confrontation with bankers here Thursday, Senate Finance Committee Chairman Robert J. Dole, a Kansas Republican, accused them of waging a dishonest campaign to convince Congress to repeal the withholding requirement, scheduled to go into effect July 1.

Senator Dole threatened the industry with reprisals as he sought to head off the repeal movement, which now has the support of a majority of the House and a near-majority in the Senate. He said he has urged President Ronald Reagan to announce that he would veto any bill that strikes down the withholding provision, even if it is Social Security legislation or unemployment aid.

The banking industry has waged a massive, expensive effort to convince depositors that the withholding will cost them money and should be repealed.

CHINESE NEW YEAR

To those who believe in realistic omens, it may be illuminating to report that the forthcoming Chinese New Year is the "Year of the Bull." Are people of Chinese descent more prosperous than we? We believe so. For 1983 will be the year of the Bull, with the Down, in our opinion, elevating towards 1500. During the last decade, in mid-1982, we missed. The Dow will touch 1,000 before hitting 750, a prophecy that was considered heretical. At precisely the same time when Granite, Kaufman, and other devotees of doom were warning out dire forecasts, our research wrote "THE STOCK MARKET: NOT SPONTANEOUS: THE PACE, THE FORCE, THIS IS THE TIME TO BUY, NOT TO SIGH."

With the Dow near 1,000, a multitude of blue chips are blasted and our focus must be on the equities that have escaped the maelstrom of shares that will become the "Dollars" of the Street. In detecting such winners as MCI COMMUNICATIONS, which vaulted, following our reports, from \$20 to over \$80, before a 21-point slide, we study the prosaic, the timid, the obscure and the commonplace.

In our current issue, we review a low-priced equity that could prove to be another Polaris or Xerox; in addition, our editors predict that a dominant oil, now \$26, will be absorbed by a giant predator within three months at \$50 a share or more.

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BUSINESS BRIEFS

GE Plans a 2-for-1 Stock Split, Will Consider Dividend Increase

NEW YORK (Reuters) — General Electric said Friday that it planned to announce a two-for-one stock split for shareholders at its board meeting on April 27.

General Electric said that if the split is approved, the board also planned at a May meeting to consider increasing the quarterly dividend to 25 cents a share from 20 cents on a pro rata basis.

The company added that it declared a regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share, payable April 25 to shareholders of record March 8.

Coffee May Be Added to Market

LONDON (AP) — The executive board of the International Coffee Organization is to meet Monday to decide on allowing more coffee to be put on the market, the organization said Friday.

The board, which met last fall when the average 15-day price reached \$1.25 a pound, the board should authorize the release of an additional 500,000 bags of coffee.

The organization's average composite 15-day average was \$1.2470 a pound Thursday. A bag holds 132.25 pounds (60 kilograms).

FBI to Investigate Failed Bank

KNOXVILLE, Tennessee (UPI) — The Federal Bureau of Investigation will investigate whether United American Bank had committed any crimes by lending bank directors and their relatives \$54.8 million in 1982, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. said Friday.

Alan Whitney, an FBI spokesman, said that the FBI would join the investigation because of the "size and complexity" of the failed bank, which Monday became the fourth-largest bank to fail in U.S. history.

William Isaac, FDIC chairman, said the bank's total losses were \$160 million, including \$142 million in delinquent loans. He said the FDIC would have to absorb \$90 million of that amount and First Tennessee National Corp. of Memphis, Tennessee, which bought the insolvent bank, would absorb the rest.

Delta Air to Restructure Fares

ATLANTA (UPI) — Delta Air Lines announced Friday a streamlining of its fare structure, replacing thousands of individual fares with nine basic fare types. Ticket prices will not be reduced, Delta officials said.

The changes, which will take effect March 1, will eliminate 25,000 fares in 2,700 markets, the company said. The total number of Delta's fares will be reduced 60 percent.

The new fares include several first-class and coach fares, super-saver fares, simple-saver fares, a "Visit USA" fare for foreign tourists and a military fare, officials said.

U.S. Won't Block Engine Venture

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The U.S. Justice Department said Friday that it does not intend to challenge a proposed venture between Briggs & Stratton and Lombardini of Italy to make small diesel engines in the United States.

Briggs & Stratton and Lombardini currently manufacture small diesel engines in Europe.

The two companies had asked the department whether it believed that the proposed venture might violate antitrust laws.

Company Notes

J.P. Morgan has filed a registration statement for a proposed offering of 2,500,000 shares of adjustable-rate cumulative preferred stock, Series A, with a stated value of \$100 a share.

Scherer-Pfleger said it will build the world's first commercial inter-feron manufacturing plant in Sharnon, Ireland, starting next month.

REPCO, a Chicago brokerage firm, and its chairman agreed to \$225,000 in fines relating to a complaint accusing the firm of violating federal regulations on commodity speculation.

Asia Bank Says China Seeks Membership

MANILA — China has asked to join the Asian Development Bank but wants Taiwan to be removed first from the 44-nation institution, Masao Fujioka, the bank's president, said Friday. Taiwan helped to organize the bank in 1966.

"Recently, China contacted us to say that they want to be a member, and the bank is now exploring the matter," Mr. Fujioka said at a news conference.

Many of the bank's member countries, including Japan and the United States, support China's membership, Mr. Fujioka said. But he declined to speculate if that also meant that they favored removing Taiwan.

Noboru Takeshita, the Japanese finance minister, said in Tokyo Friday that Japan agreed "in principle" with China's membership in the bank in keeping with its recognition of Peking as the only legitimate Chinese government.

The bank's board of governors must decide on Taiwan's continued role in the bank by a two-thirds vote, representing not less than three-fourths of the members' voting power. Votes are allocated in proportion to countries' contributions to the bank's capital.

Mr. Fujioka declined to say if the Chinese question would be taken up at the bank's annual board meeting in Manila in May but said he already has referred the matter to the bank's board.

Although noting that China is eligible for membership under the bank's charter, Mr. Fujioka said that "I want to state that Taiwan is a founding member and has been a good member of us today."

Mr. Fujioka also announced Friday that the bank has agreed on a general capital increase of 105 percent in the authorized capital of \$7.9 billion, effective in April. No changes will be made in existing shares, he said.

France Sees Deficit Narrowing in 1983

PARIS — An expansion of French exports should limit France's 1983 trade deficit to 60 billion French francs (about \$8.2 billion) after 93.3 billion in 1982, Trade Minister Michel Jobert said Friday.

Selected Over-the-Counter

Table with multiple columns listing various financial instruments and their prices.

Britain Sets Cut in Oil Prices

(Continued from Page 1)

hoped to avoid setting off a price war.

Not all of Britain's customers were satisfied, however. Industry sources said, and some traders believed, that Gulf Oil Corp. was seeking a bigger cut. Gulf officials were not available for comment.

At a major British oil company, an executive said the BNO's price cut proposal "could hardly have been less" than \$3. He and other executives predicted, however, that oil buyers will grudgingly accept the pricing plan unless crude prices elsewhere fall more sharply.

At BNO, an official said that the proposal could change if market conditions warrant. He said oil buyers and suppliers have two weeks to respond, but that BNO expects to have their reactions by the middle of next week.

Under British policy, BNO's prices are supposed to reflect market value. One indication of that is the spot, or noncontract, market, where prices for North sea crude have been fluctuating around \$29 for the past three weeks. Those prices, however, are probably artificially low, analysts say, because traders have bid prices down to hedge themselves against the risks of a price plunge.

On Friday, spot market traders reported little activity. They said the market was waiting for OPEC's reaction.

Britain's oil output of about 2.4 million makes it the fifth-largest producer in the world, and Norway's daily production totals 550,000 to 600,000 barrels. World output is currently estimated at 45 million barrels a day.

Although OPEC accounts for only a little more than a third of the world's oil, it has been the catalyst for oil price control. The cartel could regain control of the market by limiting production, especially if the world economy recovers strongly and oil demand grows. OPEC has that opportunity, analysts say, because Western oil inventories have dwindled and producers outside OPEC lack the capacity to raise their output significantly.

The rub is that OPEC has never been good at agreeing on anything beyond a floor for prices. The next week or so will thoroughly test OPEC's ability to compromise.

"There's got to be some kind of volume agreement," a U.S. oilman said. Otherwise, he said, "it's hard to see the bottom" for prices.

The pound, which has taken a severe beating recently on the expectation of a fall in oil prices, rose slightly after the British announcement. Dealers said that a cut of \$3.50 a barrel had been expected.

Farmers in U.S. Make Big Cuts

(Continued from Page 1)

WASHINGTON — American farmers, facing Depression-era prices because of huge grain stocks, say they plan to make drastic reductions in the planted acreage this year in an attempt to bring supply back in line with demand.

The Agriculture Department reported on Thursday that its annual survey of farmer's planting intention shows producers of the grains and fibers with the most serious surplus problems are cutting back 1983 acreage from 15 to 32 percent.

Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, Feb. 18

Table with multiple columns listing floating rate notes and their prices.

Lloyds Bank Profit Down 18%

(Continued from Page 1)

LONDON — Lloyds Bank reported Friday that its pretax profit in 1982 fell 18 percent, mostly because of increased provision for bad and questionable loans for an 18-percent decline in pretax profit in 1981.

The bank said that earnings dropped to £315.9 million in 1982 from £385.6 million the previous year as the charge for bad and doubtful debt provisions rose to £218.9 million from £85.7 million.

"As expected," said the bank's chairman, Sir Jeremy Morse, "there is a big increase in provisions for bad and doubtful debts both at home and abroad, reflecting the troubled state of the world economy. But our balance sheet remains strong; trading results before provisions have continued to improve; and the cover enables us to increase the annual dividend by 15 percent."

The bank said that virtually every nation felt the effects of the recession and that provisions were spread across its business in different parts of the world, affecting both commercial and sovereign risks.

Lloyds said its British business continued to grow and that its 1982 base lending rate averaged 11.9 percent, down from 13.2 percent in 1981. Loan growth was particularly strong, but dependence on interest bearing deposits increased and margins narrowed.

It said non-interest bearing current accounts showed only a modest rise.

Lloyds said its international operations saw a £23.7 million swing from surplus into deficit because of the translation of foreign currency working capital into sterling.

The operating profit for 1982 for Lloyds Bank and domestic subsidiaries was £210.3 million, down from £231 million in 1981. Lloyds & Scott's £7.3 million versus £14.4 million, and Lloyds Bank International £35.5 million, down sharply from £138.7 million.

U.S. Handles New Accounts Easily

(Continued from Page 7)

of the funds in the new bank accounts came from within the banks and savings and loan associations themselves. Depositors diverted dollars into the new money-market deposit accounts from passbook and checking accounts. All Savers certificates and maturing \$10,000 minimum, six-month certificates of deposit.

According to the Federal Reserve, the amount of bank certificates of deposit outstanding declined \$30.4 billion between Dec. 14 and Jan. 26.

But the domestic financial system wasn't even tested by the huge funds transfer, according to banking experts.

The money-market funds themselves were most at risk, and they had no difficulty adjusting to the situation. The new deposit accounts, which have no interest ceiling, were designed to enable financial institutions to compete directly with the funds, which for years had offered small savers the only opportunity to get high interest rates.

The money funds pooled the funds of thousands of investors and bought high-yielding, short-term securities such as the \$1 million certificates of deposit sold by commercial banks and commercial paper sold by companies.

As interest rates skyrocketed in the late 1970s and early 1980s, money-market funds became a major force in the nation's financial system. Their assets grew to more than \$200 billion, much of it money that had been in commercial banks and savings and loan associations.

Argentine Debt Is \$37 Billion, Official Asserts

(Continued from Page 1)

BUENOS AIRES — Argentina's economy minister, Jorge Wehbe, has said his country's external debt stood at about \$37 billion at the end of last year — \$6 billion less than his previous public estimate.

Mr. Wehbe, in New York for talks with Argentina's foreign creditors, said Thursday night in a television interview broadcast here that two months ago he made a mistake in saying external debt was \$43 billion.

The minister said that when making his previous calculation, he had erroneously counted twice about \$5.5 billion of loans insured for repayment at particular exchange rates.

Overall debt will grow to about \$37.8 billion by the end of 1983.

Non Banks

Table with multiple columns listing non-bank financial instruments and their prices.

Feldstein Hopeful About Rate Drop

(Continued from Page 1)

WASHINGTON — Interest rates for such long-term consumer loans as home mortgages should start dropping in six to nine months if the economic recovery wave of inflation, President Ronald Reagan's chief economist said Friday.

Martin S. Feldstein, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, also conditioned his forecast on Congress making it clear that it is determined to stem the huge federal deficits looming for the second half of the decade.

But "the combination could make for a substantial decrease in long-term rates" later this year, he told the Senate Banking Committee.

Mr. Feldstein gave no estimates of how far he expected interest rates to decline at the consumer level. But Samuel Pierce, the housing and urban development secretary, had said earlier that he could envision mortgages dipping to the 9-to-10 percent range.

The rate on federally subsidized mortgages now is 12 percent and most conventional mortgages are going for a little over 13 percent.

Mr. Pierce said that each drop of half a percentage point in interest rates enables 600,000 to 800,000 more potential buyers to qualify for a home.

For the time being, however, the outlook is murky because Mr. Feldstein and other forecasters indicate that they have more hope than faith about what will happen.

One of the keys to how well the Federal Reserve Board will play under a whole new set of banking rules as it attempts to balance the need to keep enough money moving into the economy to boost recovery with the need to avoid a new burst of inflation.

Mr. Feldstein acknowledged that it would take a couple of months before the Fed gets a better sense of the money supply — let alone controlling it.

The Fed's ability to monitor money has been hurt by banking deregulation that took effect in mid-December. This deregulation allows banks, credit unions and savings and loan associations to offer money-market accounts and the so-called Super-NOW accounts. The result has been a tremen-

dous flow of money — \$200 billion — into those accounts. And that has skewed the money-supply figures, since much of the influx is believed to be coming from private mutual-fund accounts previously not included in the money supply measure to which the Fed pays most attention.

On the surface, it appears that basic figure — called M-2 — has grown about 30 percent in the past few weeks, which is about three times what the Fed was aiming for and a sharp enough jump to make some analysts wary of a new round of inflation.

M-2 includes currency in circulation, travelers' checks and checking deposits at financial institutions. It also includes small savings and other time deposits, money-market funds and some other items.

Senator Frank R. Lautenberg, Democrat of New Jersey, said that he had detected a sense of instability because of uncertainties about the money supply. Mr. Feldstein acknowledged that "we do have to pay a certain price" in moving away from restrictive banking policies that, he said, have outlived their usefulness. "It does make monetary policy more difficult at this time," he said.

He also acknowledged that he had picked up some of the same sense of disorientation in his frequent talks with private financial analysts.

"Thinking in the financial community has changed a bit," he said. "People were not worried about (the money supply) six months ago as they are now."

Mr. Feldstein acknowledged that "it is a confusing time" but said the policies outlined earlier this week by Fed Chairman Paul A. Volcker are "commendable."

Table titled 'Gold Options' showing prices for various gold options.

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

Advertisement for General Manager position. Text includes: "An international consumer goods company requires a GENERAL MANAGER (m/f) with extensive manufacturing experience in a high volume operating environment. The successful candidate will be a degree qualified individual in the 35 to 45 age bracket. Extensive international experience is a definite plus. Employment history must include previous experience managing a manufacturing operation employing more than 250 people. The position is located in a highly desirable area in England. This is a senior position in an expanding organization with real growth potential. Salary and benefits are very attractive. Please write with full curriculum vitae to Leunen & Partners, Chemin des Deux Maisons 67/3, 1200 Brussels. Ref. GM3."

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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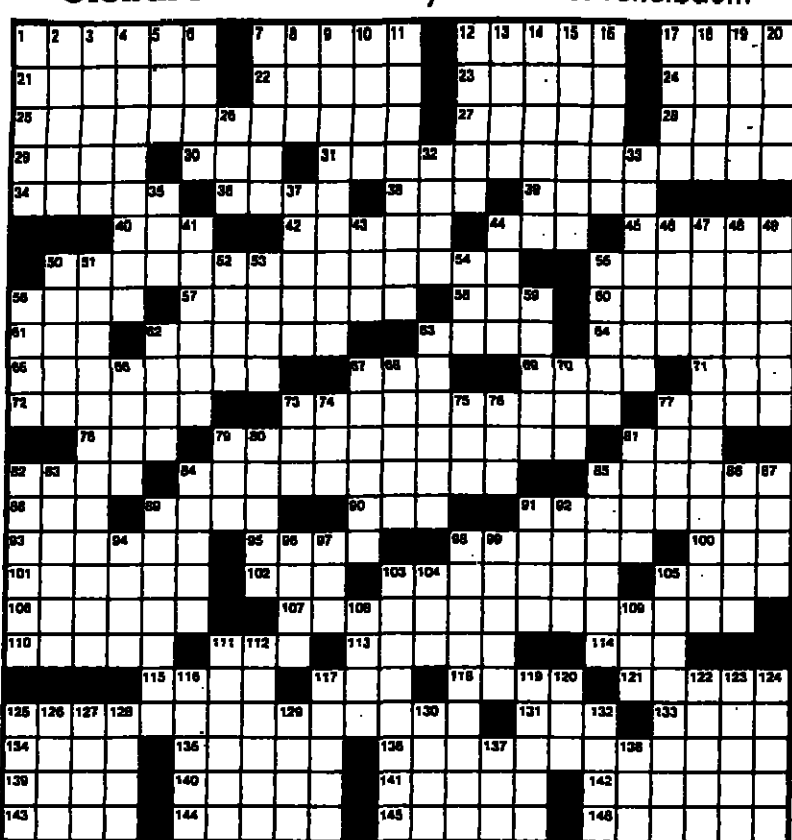
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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Global Situations By Maurice J. Teitelbaum



ACROSS
1 He wrote "The Chocolate Soldier"
7 Rome Beauty
17 Vol.
21 Lindsay's partner
22 Cutting tool
23 Part of Pliny's wardrobe
24 Drought victim
25 German store employee
27 Rock support
28 City east of Calao Bay
29 Lhasa
30 Tibetan dog
31 The "Splendid Spinter"
32 Libyan law enforcers
34 Drupe
36 Trig
38 de Plume
39 Former Hyde Park resident
40 Liech neighbor
42 Feet: P.
44 Part of NATO
45 Dustin Hoffman role
46 New Jersey money changers
55 Assigns
56 American Beauty
57 Sydney Pollack film: 1982
58 Hyson, e.g.

DOWN
1 Row
2 Figure of speech
3 La Cross, in Italy

ACROSS
60 Omahomes
61 Place for an aspiring it.
62 Fish trap
63 "Ode to—"
64 Collins
65 English scholar: 18th century
66 Fourth Estate
67 Angel's sign of joy
68 Farm adjunct
71 Basis of std. time
72 Bell ringer, at times
73 Ensurp
74 Vaudeville family
76 W. Hemispheric group
78 German U.N. employee
81 Luckman of football fame
82 E. Indian
84 Michigan entertainers
85 Paste
86 French explorer
88 Cry heard at St. Andrews
89 Burns' always
91 Sageless
92 Entertainers
93 Sydney Pollack film: 1982
94 Use a Mason jar

DOWN
7 Start of a kindergarten refrain
8 Kabul
9 Mos. comely

DOWN
10 N.Y. line
11 Light
12 — Thurmond of S.C.
13 Snooker, e.g.
14 Meredith's "The—"
15 Scaramouch
16 Verse form
17 Came having chukkers
18 Tamboff
19 Vitamin C source
20 Picaresque
21 Author Keyes
22 Stance
23 Aggressive
24 Yip
25 Pulitzer Prize dramatist: 1967
26 Molders
27 Samuel's upbeat

DOWN
44 On the Marmara
46 Actor Ray
47 African entertainer
48 Like some grasses
49 Aryan people of Caucasus
50 Author de la
51 English therapist, perhaps
52 Cambodian family
53 Keystone of early films
54 Yip
55 Pulitzer Prize dramatist: 1967
56 Molders
57 Samuel's upbeat

DOWN
62 Symposium topic, for Plato
63 Bloomery
64 Drama school subject
66 Sch. groups
67 Small electronic organ
68 Deer playground
69 White House monogram
73 Apr. collectors
74 II x DCCV + I
75 Old: Comb. form
76 Prefix for play or band
77 Type of fly
78 Impediment
80 Resolution time in Toledo
81 Poet
82 "—boom-de-re"

DOWN
83 Kitchen visitors of yore
84 Lumpy deposit
85 Drama-school subject
86 Radar displays
87 Transmitted
88 Vagrants
91 In — (in position)
92 Danish measure of length
94 U.S. author: 1908-55
95 Host
97 Avant-garde member
98 Bathroom fixture
99 Put to use
103 Cause to function
104 Scale note: Var.
105 Deputize
106 Trucking rig

DOWN
109 Pronoun
111 "Sapho" and "Jack" author
112 Town near Perugia
116 Girder
117 Type of theater
118 S.O.'s and e.a.s.
120 Wahoo
122 Bird, e.g.
123 Mole, maybe
124 Widgets
125 Popular flavoring
126 Wireless word
127 Not pinguid
128 Result when a tap isn't tip-top
130 A Churchill successor
132 Horn, e.g.
137 Suffix with law or saw
138 Associate of Luna

DOWN
1 Row
2 Figure of speech
3 La Cross, in Italy

DOWN
4 Parade of a sort
5 P.V.'s home away from home
6 Amish, e.g.

DOWN
7 Start of a kindergarten refrain
8 Kabul
9 Mos. comely

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS
1 He wrote "The Chocolate Soldier"
7 Rome Beauty
17 Vol.
21 Lindsay's partner
22 Cutting tool
23 Part of Pliny's wardrobe
24 Drought victim
25 German store employee
27 Rock support
28 City east of Calao Bay
29 Lhasa
30 Tibetan dog
31 The "Splendid Spinter"
32 Libyan law enforcers
34 Drupe
36 Trig
38 de Plume
39 Former Hyde Park resident
40 Liech neighbor
42 Feet: P.
44 Part of NATO
45 Dustin Hoffman role
46 New Jersey money changers
55 Assigns
56 American Beauty
57 Sydney Pollack film: 1982
58 Hyson, e.g.

DOWN
1 Row
2 Figure of speech
3 La Cross, in Italy

DOWN
4 Parade of a sort
5 P.V.'s home away from home
6 Amish, e.g.

DOWN
7 Start of a kindergarten refrain
8 Kabul
9 Mos. comely

WEATHER

HIGH LOW										HIGH LOW									
C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F		
ALGARVE	16	41	12	54	Fair	LONDON	5	41	-2	28	Fair	LOS ANGELES	23	72	14	54	Overcast		
ALGERIA	12	55	13	55	Overcast	LYONS	10	47	13	54	Overcast	MADRID	19	64	15	54	Overcast		
AMSTERDAM	3	37	-3	23	Cloudy	MALAGA	18	61	13	54	Overcast	MANILA	33	91	27	72	Cloudy		
ANKARA	1	34	-7	19	Snow	MEXICO CITY	24	75	13	54	Fair	MARSA MATRUH	24	75	15	59	Fair		
ANTWERP	3	39	-1	30	Cloudy	MILAN	14	50	13	54	Overcast	MATRUH	24	75	15	59	Fair		
ARAD	24	75	13	54	Overcast	MONTREAL	4	39	-3	30	Rain	MOSCOW	-3	27	-12	10	Fair		
ARANKOK	34	93	28	82	Cloudy	MOSCOW	-3	27	-12	10	Fair	MURCH	-3	27	-14	3	Fair		
ASUNCION	-2	28	-13	9	Fair	MURCH	-3	27	-14	3	Fair	NAGASAKI	28	82	15	59	Fair		
AUCKLAND	12	54	3	39	Stormy	NAGASAKI	28	82	15	59	Fair	NASSAU	28	82	19	64	Fair		
BARCELONA	1	34	-7	19	Snow	NASSAU	28	82	19	64	Fair	NEW DELHI	22	72	14	54	Fair		
BELGRADE	1	34	-7	19	Snow	NEW DELHI	22	72	14	54	Fair	NEW YORK	5	41	-1	30	Fair		
BOSTON	3	37	-3	23	Cloudy	NEW YORK	5	41	-1	30	Fair	OSLO	0	32	-17	12	Cloudy		
BRAZILIA	34	93	28	82	Cloudy	OSLO	0	32	-17	12	Cloudy	PARIS	4	39	-2	28	Fair		
BUEENOS AIRES	38	86	24	75	Fair	PARIS	4	39	-2	28	Fair	PRAGUE	1	34	-17	12	Fair		
BURKINABE	27	74	16	61	Fair	PRAGUE	1	34	-17	12	Fair	REIMS	1	34	-17	12	Fair		
CASABLANCA	20	68	12	54	Cloudy	REIMS	1	34	-17	12	Fair	RIO DE JANEIRO	22	72	14	54	Fair		
CHICAGO	27	74	16	61	Fair	RIO DE JANEIRO	22	72	14	54	Fair	ROME	10	50	-1	30	Fair		
COPENHAGEN	-4	39	-13	28	Overcast	ROME	10	50	-1	30	Fair	SAO PAULO	33	91	27	72	Fair		
DELTA DEL SOL	15	59	11	52	Overcast	SAO PAULO	33	91	27	72	Fair	SEBASTIA	1	34	-17	12	Snow		
DUBLIN	8	46	5	41	Stormy	SEBASTIA	1	34	-17	12	Snow	SHANGHAI	9	48	1	34	Fair		
DURBAN	4	43	1	34	Cloudy	SHANGHAI	9	48	1	34	Fair	SINGAPORE	33	91	16	61	Cloudy		
DURBAN	4	43	1	34	Cloudy	SINGAPORE	33	91	16	61	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	33	88	14	54	Fair		
DURBAN	4	43	1	34	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	33	88	14	54	Fair	SYDNEY	33	88	14	54	Fair		
DURBAN	4	43	1	34	Cloudy	SYDNEY	33	88	14	54	Fair	TAIPEI	21	70	11	52	Overcast		
DURBAN	4	43	1	34	Cloudy	TAIPEI	21	70	11	52	Overcast	TEL AVIV	18	64	10	50	Overcast		
DURBAN	4	43	1	34	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	18	64	10	50	Overcast	TOKYO	7	45	5	41	Cloudy		
DURBAN	4	43	1	34	Cloudy	TOKYO	7	45	5	41	Cloudy	TUNIS	14	50	3	34	Fair		
DURBAN	4	43	1	34	Cloudy	TUNIS	14	50	3	34	Fair	VIENNA	0	32	-4	25	Fair		
DURBAN	4	43	1	34	Cloudy	VIENNA	0	32	-4	25	Fair	WARSAW	2	36	-2	25	Overcast		
DURBAN	4	43	1	34	Cloudy	WARSAW	2	36	-2	25	Overcast	WASHINGTON	10	50	-1	30	Fair		
DURBAN	4	43	1	34	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	10	50	-1	30	Fair	ZURICH	1	30	-18	14	Fair		
DURBAN	4	43	1	34	Cloudy	ZURICH	1	30	-18	14	Fair								

SPORTS

Sparks Are Guaranteed for Sellout Rugby Crowd in Dublin

By Bob Donnelly
International Herald Tribune

DUBLIN—Even the stadium is sold out at the rugby stadium, Lansdowne Road for the Five Nations match between France and Ireland on Saturday. Irish rugby is having its best run in more than 30 years and the public has rallied to a winning team.

But the French, who flew in on Thursday night and then trained Friday, are halfway to a grand slam (a sweep of the country's four matches) and aiming to go all the way. Claran Fitzgerald, Ireland's all-time leading try scorer, will have to out-imagine them, and if Ollie Campbell's goal-kicking will have to be good if France is to be stopped this year.

Wales is in Scotland for the other match on the championship's third Saturday. Still, more changes have been made since a disappointing draw at home against England two weeks ago. The Scots, too, remain a puzzle, after an unexpected opening loss at home to Ireland and defeat in Paris despite some superb Scottish forward play.

Ireland will go to Wales on the fourth Saturday, March 5, when France is idle and England hosts Scotland. France will close at home against Wales while Ireland

hosts England on the last day, March 19. But the big match will probably turn out to have been this weekend's clash in Dublin. France (against England, 19-15) and Ireland (against Scotland, 15-13) both won away on the first day, Jan. 15. Three weeks later the Irish were idle as France won at home (against Scotland, 19-15 again) and Wales and England drew (13-13) in Cardiff. It is England's turn to be idle this weekend.

"The only thing that really worries me," an otherwise hopeful Irish commentator said Wednesday, "is that we've been off for five weeks and now have to start all over again."

Fitzgerald, a captain in the Irish Army, has lost only once since assuming the rugby captaincy at the start of last year's championship. It was to France and it was after the Irish had four weeks off.

The key man in that French victory in Paris was 6-foot-6 lock Jean-François Imbert, a tough veteran who had been discarded as part of an effort to speed up the French team with younger men. Three defeats convinced the selectors to recall some veterans, including Imbert, and Ireland was beaten, 22-9.

Imbert, 33, is back again, after two surprise changes this week. First Laurent Rodriguez, an explosive runner but at 22,

still green in defense and in the lineout, dropped out with groin strain and was replaced by Dominique Eberhart. Imbert succeeded Eberhart among the six traveling substitutes. Then 25-year-old lock Jean-Charles Orsi pulled out with rib trouble and Imbert, 31, was in.

Coach Jacques Fouroux had wanted Imbert in the team against Ireland all along. The big Perpignan man's pugnacity and the added weight he brings to the scrum, plus Eberhart's value as a lineout jumper, add up to bad news for Ireland.

A key to the outcome will be the accuracy of the throwing in at the lineouts by a new French hooker, Bernard Herrero.

Another will be the number of penalties France concedes within goal-kicking range for Campbell. The French gave up six penalty goals in the 1980 championship, 11 in 1981 and 17 last year. This year so far they have allowed five.

Campbell set a Five Nations record of 46 points (with 10 penalty goals, two drops and five conversions) in 1980 and equaled it last year (with 13 penalties, a drop and two conversions). With 11 points (three penalties and a conversion) in Edinburgh last month, he is on track toward the record again.

A feature of the first two Saturdays this year, aside from the unusual success rate

for visiting teams, was the number of dropped goals: seven in four matches. There were only three in all 10 matches in 1979, then seven in 1980, nine in 1981 and eight last year.

Tries continue to be rare—10 tries (40 points) in the first four matches this year, but 82 points kicked. That reproduces almost exactly the much lamented 1982 ratio of only 26 tries (104 points) to 216 points kicked.

One difference, though, is that France on its own accounts for half of this year's tries so far. New wings Patrick Estève and Philippe Sella—served by skillful center Didier Codorniu and Christian Belacian and by the brilliant Serge Blanco at full-back—are being called the most dangerous pair since Gerald Davies and J.J. Williams in the great Welsh team of the '70s.

These French backs defend, too. England failed to score a try against them last month. The Scots managed one in Paris, but afterward spoke highly of the French back's defense.

Fitzgerald reacted angrily this week when Mervyn Davies, the former Welsh captain, forecast destructive Irish tactics, with rebuke on Campbell's penalty goals, against constructive France. Fitzgerald retorted Ireland's three tries against Wales in January last year.

There were two Irish tries against England in February, then none against Scotland and France. So the single Irish try in Edinburgh last month was Ireland's first in three matches.

A factor in Ireland's favor will be the scrutiny of Ulsterman Willie John McBride and fellow selectors of the 1983 Lions. The British Isles squad—representing England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales—will be announced next month for a tour to New Zealand starting in May. As many as eight or nine Irishmen are understood to be under consideration.

Hooker Fitzgerald and fullback Hugo MacNeill, to name just two, will want to shine against difficult opposition Saturday. Fitzgerald can even hope for the Lions captaincy.

There is also, as MacNeill pointed out this week, the need to keep faith with fans elated last year by Ireland's first triple crown (a sweep against other British Isles teams) since the 1940s, when Ireland won its only grand slam to date in 1948 and its fourth triple crown in 1949.

And there is that humiliation in Paris last year to avenge. But the French, and especially their older forwards, are hungry for their third grand slam in seven years. Sparks are guaranteed. Scottish referee Alan Hossie is the fireman.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Baseball Playoffs to Be Best-of-7

NEW YORK (AP)—Major league baseball's series, which determines the World Series teams, will be expanded to a best-of-seven event this year if the player union approves. Commissioner Bowie Kuhn announced.

Since the American and National League championship series were introduced in 1969 they have been played as best-of-five events. Kuhn said that baseball's executive council made the decision to switch at a meeting here this week.

"It is the feeling of the council that the time has arrived to take this step," Kuhn said Thursday in a statement. "One reason that seems to stand out is that after playing 162 games to determine division championships, a best four-of-seven series would be a fairer way to decide league championships. It is a better test of team strength, especially the pitching."

Pfaff Surprises Hanika in Chicago

CHICAGO (UPI)—Eva Pfaff upset Sylvia Hanika, 5-7, 6-4, 6-3, on Thursday to advance to the quarterfinals of the Chicago stop on the women's tennis tour. Pam Shriver, Martina Navratilova and Tracy Austin also advanced.

"It was the first time I had beaten Sylvia since we played in the juniors in West Germany," Pfaff said. "I have to feel I was kind of lucky because the two of us battled each other from baseline to baseline, just during the other to come to the net and then trying to smash the ball past the other until somebody made a mistake."

Shriver, ranked fifth in the world, edged Claudia Kohde, 7-6, 6-3; Navratilova routed Iva Budarova, 6-1, 6-1, and Austin beat Anne Smith, 6-1, 7-6.

Connors in Indoor Quarterfinals

MEMPHIS, Tennessee (UPI)—Jimmy Connors advanced to the quarterfinals of the U.S. National Indoor tennis championships Thursday with a 6-3, 6-3 victory over Raul Ramirez of Mexico. On Friday he was to face Eliot Teltscher, who advanced with a 6-4, 6-0 victory over Tomas Smid but who has never beaten Connors.

Connors' third-round victory over Ramirez lasted an hour and 34 minutes. "We had a lot of good points," Connors said. "He's so quick. I don't think he's in the category of Johan Kriek or Vitas Gerulaitis, but he gets to balls you don't think he can get to. To beat him, you've got to be real alert."

Earlier, Peter McNamara defeated Sandy Mayer, 1-6, 7-5, 6-2, and Brian Teacher beat Chip Hooper, 7-6, 4-3. Hooper quit because of tendinitis in his knee. Gene Mayer tripped Henri Leconte, 1-6, 6-0, 6-0; Brian Gottfried beat Fritz Buchholz, 5-7, 6-3, 6-4, and Yannick Noah overcame an ailing left knee to defeat Buster Mottram, 7-5, 6-2.

Chaffee Leads San Diego Golf by 1

LA JOLLA, California (UPI)—Jon Chaffee, faced with the possibility of losing a spot on the PGA Tour, fired a 7-under-par 65 on Thursday for a one-stroke lead after the opening round of the San Diego Open golf tournament.

Chaffee, 27, earned less than \$20,000 in his first two years on the Tour, then lost his qualifying card and was unable to play last year. "This is my fifth year," he said. "I had better make the top 125 this year or find something else to do."

Tied for second place were Scott Simpson, Ben Crenshaw, Tom Jenkins and Bruce Fleisher.

Pedroza Seeks to Delay Title Bout

PANAMA CITY, (AP)—Eusebio Pedroza of Panama, the World Boxing Council featherweight champion, has injured a tendon in his ankle while training and has asked Rocky Lockridge, his challenger, to postpone next month's title bout.

The Panamanian's legal representative, Santiago del Rio, said that Pedroza hurt an Achilles tendon but he gave no details. Lockridge, ranked No. 2, was scheduled to fight Pedroza on March 2 in Las Vegas.

Walker Says He'll Stay at Georgia

ATHENS, Georgia (AP)—Herschel Walker, saying no offer was actually made to him, announced Friday that he would remain at the University of Georgia for the final year of his college eligibility rather than pursue a possible offer from the New Jersey Generals of the United States Football League.

"As I've stated at the Heisman banquet, and on numerous other times, I'm planning on returning to Georgia for my fourth year," Walker, the Heisman Trophy winner, said at a news conference.

Published reports had said that Walker met with the owner of the Generals, J. Walter Duncan, on Thursday at the request of Walker's attorney, Jack Manton. One report said that the offer would involve a \$1.5-million signing bonus plus \$15 million for six years.

More Legal Action Against Raiders

OAKLAND, California (AP)—The Los Angeles Raiders are involved in two more legal actions.

The Port of Oakland has filed suit to recover more than \$100,000 in back rent for use of the National Football League team's practice facility, and the Oakland Coliseum asked a federal judge in Los Angeles to overturn the antitrust verdict last May that cleared the way for the Raiders to move to Los Angeles.

The Coliseum wants a new trial because of the city of Oakland's eminent domain suit against the Raiders, scheduled to begin May 17 in Salinas, California. The Port of Oakland says the Raiders went out on the practice field used by the team even after moving to Los Angeles.



FOUL—Norm Nixon of the Lakers losing control of the basketball Thursday after being fouled by Brad Davis of the Dallas Mavericks. Rolando Blackman (22) was trying to stay clear of the play. Los Angeles triumphed, 127-110.

Sonics' Owner Says He'd Relish an NBA Strike

New York Times Service
NEW YORK—Sam Schulman, the owner of the Seattle SuperSonics, says he would relish a strike by the National Basketball Association because it "would enable us to return to normalcy."

Schulman's remarks Thursday were in stark contrast to the stance of the National Basketball Association's leadership and most team owners, who have been responsible for pushing the salaries to their current level and said that the way to stop the spiral was to impose a payroll cap on each team. The cap is a cornerstone of a management demand that has become the central issue in the talks with the union.

"At one time, I was a party to it," Schulman said of the big salary increases. "But I tried to stop it. My team played without Gus Williams for an entire season before I finally caved in, but not before the Cleveland owner and other owners began handing out huge salaries to free agents. I finally gave in because I couldn't fight the whole battle myself."

The Cleveland Cavaliers' owner is Ted Stepien, who had offers of \$1 million a year to Otis Birdsong and \$700,000 a year each to Scott Wedman and James Edwards when they were free agents. The Cavaliers are now among the teams that are in the worst financial shape in the league, and their sale to John Ferchill, a real estate executive, is reported imminent.

Partly to help teams like the Cavaliers, and partly to strengthen all the teams in the league, management has proposed the payroll cap. In return, the league would create a fund that would be financed by a fixed percentage of NBA revenues and would be disbursed to the players in accordance with a formula to be developed by the union. These disbursements would be in addition to individual player salaries.

The payroll cap would vary with league receipts. Were the players to accept the plan now, the cap would be roughly \$4 million. According to a source close to the negotiations, 12 teams currently have annual payrolls that either exceed that level or are close to it.

Fleisher has agreed to the proposal in principle, but there are two stumbling blocks: how high the salary cap should be, and when it should be implemented. The NBA wants immediate implementation, but the union, fearful of antitrust suits from individual players, wants to delay until 1987.

"We will not put any type of plan into effect until 1987, when the Oscar Robertson settlement expires," Fleisher said. "We have been told by our lawyers that significant legal problems would develop with any earlier implementation."

The Robertson settlement, reached in 1976, established the right of first refusal, under which a free agent can negotiate with every team in the league and then present the best offer to his former club. The old club then has 15 days to match the offer or allow the player to leave.

Under the owners' plan, any team that had a payroll above the salary cap would be prohibited from signing a free agent, thus restricting the mobility and bargaining power of a player not under contract. It is from such a player that an antitrust challenge would likely come.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	44	7	.863	—
Boston	37	12	.750	5 1/2
New York	37	13	.735	1 1/2
Washington	24	26	.480	19 1/2
New York	23	27	.451	21

Central Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	34	18	.654	—
San Antonio	32	20	.610	2 1/2
Detroit	32	20	.610	2 1/2
Chicago	31	21	.598	3 1/2
Indiana	26	26	.500	10 1/2
Cleveland	13	49	.213	21 1/2

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Antonio	32	20	.610	—
Kansas City	32	20	.610	—
Denver	32	20	.610	—
Utah	28	24	.538	4
Houston	19	33	.362	12 1/2

Pacific Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Portland	30	22	.576	—
Los Angeles	31	21	.598	1 1/2
Phoenix	31	21	.598	1 1/2
Seattle	28	24	.538	4
Golden State	21	31	.404	11
San Diego	18	34	.343	14 1/2

Thunder's Results	W	L	Pct.	GB
Detroit 113, Houston 118 (TV)	25	25	.500	—
San Diego 84, Los Angeles 122	25	25	.500	—
San Diego 112, Golden State 102 (Curtis)	25	25	.500	—
Portland 121, Boston 114 (Cory 24, Paxson 25)	25	25	.500	—
Los Angeles 127, Dallas 110 (Abdul-Jabbar 22, Nixon 25, E. Johnson 25, Wilkes 18; Aguirre 22, Vincent 20, Blackman 20, Ramsey 14)	25	25	.500	—
Denver 117, New Jersey 108 (English 33, Vandeweyer 26, King 25, Dawkins 13)	25	25	.500	—
San Diego 113, Houston 118 (TV)	25	25	.500	—
San Diego 113, Houston 118 (TV)	25	25	.500	—

NHL Looking More and More at U.S. High School Talent

By Kevin Dupont
New York Times Service

NEW YORK—Some, such as Bobby Orr, come through places like Parry Sound, Ontario. Another likely route runs through Hanna, Alberta, the home of Lanny McDonald. Or maybe Val Marie, Saskatchewan, where all those Trotters grew up.

Canadian towns like those—seemingly forever—have been the feeder streams to the National Hockey League. For ever, that is, until Bobby Carpenter left St. John's Prep in Denver, Massachusetts, and became the first U.S. high school hockey player to go directly to the NHL.

"I think, since then, many organizations changed their thinking abruptly," said Max McNab, the former Washington Capital general manager who made Carpenter the third overall choice in the NHL's 1981 amateur draft. "It was Bobby Carpenter who got it going, he was the Jackie Robinson, in a sense."

In the last two years, other NHL clubs have scoured America's high schools for similar prospects. Buffalo found one in last year's annual teen-age lottery, selecting the defenseman Phil Housley from South St. Paul (Minnesota) High School as the sixth player in the draft.

It was not until 1980 that the NHL, fearing possible litigation on the restriction of employment, permitted its 21 members to reach into the teen-age market. Before that, there had been extenuating reasons

for keeping teen-agers out of the NHL. Some team officials questioned whether the younger players were physically ready. And before league expansion in the late 1960s, roster space was limited.

Since the change in rules, however, the high school selections have grown steadily in the amateur draft. There were seven U.S. high school players chosen among the 210 draftees that first year, or 3.3 percent. Carpenter was among 19 selected in 1981, 9 percent of the 211 selections. Housley, a rookie-of-the-year candidate this season, was among 37 American high school players picked last June, 14.7 percent of the 252-draft men.

"Certainly, the majority of the players are still going to come from Canada," said the New York Islanders' president and general manager, Bill Torrey, whose club last year made John Tiano of Wintrop (Massachusetts) High School its seventh choice in the draft. "But the United States high schools and colleges will add a lot. The game has gone beyond the confines of Canada."

The Canadian hockey ego has even taken its occasional bruise in head-to-head competition with the United States. There was Lake Placid three years ago, when the U.S. hockey team ran through the international pack, including Canada, to win the Olympic gold medal.

On a much smaller scale, and of much lesser impact, are confronta-

tions scheduled as in the Upper Canada College Invitational Hockey Tournament held each December in Toronto. It's an eight-team, round-robin tournament, in which four Canadian and four American high school teams compete. The Belmont (Massachusetts) Hill Hillies have won it for the last two years, running up a 5-0 record in the most recent event.

"Some of the coaches on the Canadian teams remarked that they were impressed with our kids' skating, passing and discipline," said Ken Martin, the Belmont Hill coach. "I think our kids realize now that they can play with the Canadian kids. But, remember, the best Canadian players of high school age are generally playing on Junior A teams. Our best kids are usually in high school."

Canada's teen-age hockey stars often enter one of the three Major League A leagues, in western Canada, Ontario or Quebec, or work into another amateur league, of less prestige, somewhere else in the country. The idea is the same, though: an opportunity to play from 60 to 80 games a season and hope the NHL scouts become interested.

The U.S. teen-agers, if he is not ordered to play in the Canadian program, hopes to draw the same attention with a limited 20-game high school schedule and maybe a summer league supplement.

There can be great sacrifices for the Junior A player. He may often

forgo his education for such a career course, resulting sometimes in a shattered life if his hockey dream doesn't materialize.

"And let's face it," said Bryan Murray, Carpenter's coach at Washington and a former Junior A coach. "It can be a terrible price to pay. It doesn't work out for at least 75 percent of them."

The player in the United States can look after himself a little better. He can still get his education and have some options for the future if he doesn't work out. And the United States player, if he has the talent, will be recognized. Bobby Carpenter could have dominated a Canadian Junior A league if he'd played in one, the same as Dale Hawerchuk did.

Hawerchuk, who plays for the Winnipeg Jets, was the NHL's rookie of the year in 1981-1982. American and Canadian players get a comparable start in the game, beginning at about the age of 8. The American Hockey Association of the United States oversees seven age groups, with 11,792 teams and between 220,000 and 250,000 players throughout the country.

From that staggering number the association selects its 20 players for the Olympics every four years.

What can hinder the quality of the U.S. international team, however, is the lure of pro hockey. Housley would have been a building block as a defenseman for the U.S. team in the 1984 Olympics. "We've just scratched the surface

NHL Standings

Wales Conference

Pacific Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	37	12	.750	—
NY Islanders	31	20	.610	5 1/2
Washington	28	18	.609	8 1/2
NY Rangers	25	25	.500	13 1/2
New Jersey	16	34	.320	24 1/2
Pittsburgh	13	40	.241	28 1/2

Atlantic Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	38	11	.84	—
Montreal	31	18	.72	7 1/2
Quebec	27	24	.625	11 1/2
Detroit	26	21	.556	13 1/2
Hartford	16	34	.320	24 1/2

Central Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	37	14	.72	—
Minnesota	31	18	.633	6 1/2
St. Louis	29	21	.577	8 1/2
Detroit	26	21	.556	11 1/2
Toronto	16	34	.320	24 1/2

Star Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Edmonton	31	18	.72	—
Calgary	24	24	.500	7 1/2
Winnipeg	23	25	.479	8 1/2
Los Angeles	20	29	.408	11 1/2
Vancouver	18	28	.392	14 1/2

Thunder's Results	W	L	Pct.	GB
NY Islanders 4, Pittsburgh 1 (Bobby 2, Hill 1, Sweeney 1, Trotter 1); St. Louis 2 (22)	25	25	.500	—
Hartford 4, Montreal 1 (Newell 17, Johnson 2 (24), Sullivan 14); Los Angeles 1 (16)	25	25	.500	—
Philadelphia 3, Edmonton 2 (Hagberg 16), Prup 17, Caron 18); Fleckhardt 22)	25	25	.500	—
Tovler 14, Kerr 10, Dvorak 10; Anderson 23), Korr 10, Proulx 10)	25	25	.500	—
Minnesota 4, Quebec 3 (Pelt 2 (19), Bellows 2 (22), Macdonald 18), Macdonald 24)	25	25	.500	—
Peltonen 18, Goulet 17 (40)	25	25	.500	—
Detroit 5, Los Angeles 4 (Lamontagne 2 (4), Oroszinski 2 (10), Leach 13); Dallas 3 (21), Tovler 2 (12)	25	25	.500	—
Toronto 4, St. Louis 3 (Pryor 2 (18), Housley 2 (20), Anderson 17), Harris 10), Harris 10)	25	25	.500	—
Romano 12), Federer 17), Lamontagne 10)	25	25	.500	—

Transition

Baseball

CLEVELAND—Signed Rick Sutcliffe and Larry Seaver pitchers to two-year contracts.

KANSAS CITY—Extended the contract of Larry Goss, pitcher for the Braves.

MINNESOTA—Signed Larry Fosse, shortstop and Randy Thom, designated hitter, to one-year contracts.

SEATTLE—Signed Gary Gentry, first baseman to the California Angels.

NEW YORK—Signed Carlos Diaz, Don Slaught, Brett Goo, Tim Lincecum, and Rusty Timmer, outfielders.

National Basketball Association

NEW JERSEY—Activated Mike O'Brien, forward. Signed Jay Van Brugghe, forward, to a contract for the remainder of the season.

NEW YORK JETS—Signed Rich Kottke, forward; coach Roy Callahan, running back coach and Jim Rizzo

